

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Sixteen
Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

MOVE TO DISRUPT ENTENTE SEEN IN ROME GATHERING OF EUROPEAN STATESMEN

Meetings With Pope and Signor Mussolini Regarded
as Significant—France and Germany Intransigent—
Fascism Aims Allied With Vatican Policies

By Special Cable

By ALEXANDER H. WILLIAMS

BERLIN, April 5.—The Franco-German situation is slowly but steadily assuming proportions which threaten to constitute finally a European crisis of the first magnitude. News received here late last night is to the effect that the French and Belgian occupation of German territory has been extended to a point south of the Ruhr basin, and that the French forces now hold a position in the suburbs of Hagen, an important industrial town about 20 kilometers south of Dortmund.

Simultaneously with the receipt here of this news, the Foreign Office published the text of the German Government's note to France, protesting against the incident which occurred at Essen last Saturday, when the French troops fired on the German employees at the Krupp works, who were making a demonstration in protest against the Franco-Belgian proposal to requisition certain motor lorries which were the property of the Krupps. If anything were needed to show any plainer than has already been shown how strong is the feeling in Germany against France and the French policy, this note supplies it. These developments come close on the heels of the reports received here of the growing willingness on both sides of the Rhine to negotiate peace terms.

Rumors Signifying Nothing

They serve to prove the nothingness of these rumors; to prove the futility of the efforts of certain political leaders in France and Germany to bring representatives of the Quai d'Orsay and Wilhelmstrasse together around a table; they convince observers here that France and Germany continue to be intransigent, the former unwilling to further reduce its minimum demands, the latter obstinate against increasing its maximum offer. And the marvelous feature of all is that a mere \$26,000,000 gold marks is one of the chief points separating them.

While Nero fiddled, Rome burned. While France and Germany wage their bitter economic warfare over this point of 26,000,000,000 gold marks and over the question of a non-aggression pact and the giving of guarantees, it becomes more and more evident that powerful cross-currents are entering into the situation, which might easily have a tremendous influence on the whole European reconstruction problem—cross-currents which some most highly trained observers here view with perturbation.

The Gathering in Rome

It was no coincidence that Hugo Stinnes, Henri Jaspar, the Belgian Foreign Minister, Dr. Ignaz Seipel, the Roman Catholic Prelate-Chancellor of Austria and Mr. Skrynski, Polish Foreign Minister, all journeyed to Rome in the same week. These were pilgrimages, like those of ancient times when Augustus Caesar ruled in Rome and dispensed his favors. Herr Stinnes was received in audience by the Pope whose interest in German affairs is just as great as was that of his predecessor. Also Herr Stinnes himself is now at Tours in France, where he can for the next fortnight decline to see or to hear anybody. He is here for rest and is therefore inaccessible.

The Essen incidents which, whether provoked by German authorities or not, were not unwelcome, since they might have aroused world indignation against France, have in fact fallen flat. Germany has nothing to hope from them. They will help to some extent in the propaganda, but they certainly will not produce protests from other countries.

Therefore, it is argued the last division has failed, and there is not the slightest prospect of any interference. It could hardly be otherwise than that the magnates of the Ruhr would be putting forward a tentative suggestion.

Fritz Thyssen is credited with a plan for the Ruhr industrialists guaranteeing the success of what is called a "liberation loan," to be paid over to the Allies, on condition that the French quit the interior of the Ruhr and merely form a ring around the district. There would be a customs cordon supported by soldiers.

At first sight this would look prom-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

\$900,000—Make It a Million! Bawls Auctioneer at Oil Lease Sale

Petroleum Barons Nod Assent as Prices Mount \$100,000
a Clip—Osage Coffers Overflow

PAWHUSKA, Okla., April 5 (By The Associated Press)—The Constantine Theater in Pawhuska, a little "movie house," was today a gathering place for multi-millionaire captains of industry.

The oil kings of America and their representatives formed the audience. The play was for leases to undeveloped oil lands, probably the richest in the country. The event was the twenty-first lease sale of the Osage Indian Nation.

Thirty-two thousand acres of land were being offered for lease, tract by tract, to heap more into the overflowing strong boxes and swell the bank accounts of the Osages, the richest aborigines in the world.

As the sales mounted during the morning, belief was expressed by Indian agency officials and oil men that the \$10,837,000 record auction of June last year might be bettered. Today's sale attracted the largest number of oil millionaires in the history of the auction, and a number of the tracts placed on the block were said to be among the most valuable offered.

An official touch was given the auction by the presence of Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, Charles H. Burke Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Senators Robert L.



Sir Michael Sadler

Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds, Whose Address Was One of the Features of Yesterday's Session of the National Conference on Education and Citizenship in Toronto

UNITED TEXTILE - WORKERS DISSENT

Drive for 14.9 Per Cent Raise and 48-Hour Week Opens

NEW YORK, April 5 (By The Associated Press)—Dissatisfied with the 12½ per cent wage increases recently granted by the New England Textile Mills, the executive board of the United Textile Workers of America has decided on a campaign not only for an additional increase of 14.9 per cent, but for a cut in working hours from 54 to 48. Thomas F. McMahon, president of the organization, announced today.

This decision, Mr. McMahon said, was reached at a special meeting of the board yesterday. James Starr, vice-president of the union, will leave for Manchester, N. H., tomorrow, to take charge of the campaign, which will be started intensively next Monday.

"In a month or so," he declared, "we expect to be in a position where we can take the 48-hour week and the additional wage increase needed to bring our workers back to the pre-1920 wage level."

Foreign language speakers are being "borrowed" from other unions for the campaign, he said.

Discussing the recent wage increases announced in New England, and particularly the statement of New Bedford manufacturers that the increase restored workers to the wartime wage level, Mr. McMahon said:

"On Dec. 1, 1922, we demanded an increase of 14.9 per cent, which would have just brought wages back to the point they were before the 22½ per cent cut made in December, 1920. In addition to the 12½ per cent increase the mills have announced, we require an additional increase of 14.9 to restore the old wage scale.

We are out for that increase."

Wage Increases Announced

YORK, S. C., April 5—Wage increases of 10 per cent were announced yesterday by two York County textile mills, the Cannon mills, employing about 500 operatives, and the Neely cotton mills. The increase at the latter ended a walkout of 100 employees Tuesday in a demand for higher wages.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

APRIL 5, 1923

General

Foster Jury Has 26-Hour Wrangle.... 1

Immigrant Smuggling Remedy..... 1

Osage Thrives on American Bootlegger Cash..... 1

French Expecting German Advances..... 1

Move to Disrupt Entente Seen..... 1

Japanese Cling to Manchurian Lease..... 3

League Relies on Moral Appeal..... 3

Arabs Debate on Confederation..... 12

Financial

Reason for Drop in Union Pacific Not Apparent..... 5

Elvadore R. Fletcher Portrait..... 5

Bureau of West Holdings Inc. v. 5

Stock Market Two-Sided Affairs..... 6

Fertilizer Concerns Far From Boom..... 7

Signal Company Broadsens Field..... 7

British Trade Steadily Gains..... 7

Sporting

United States Indoor Tennis..... 8

Harvard Changes Minor Sports Awards..... 8

Miss Ederle Breaks Record..... 8

Washingtonians Reconcile After Row..... 9

Baseball at Pennsylvania..... 9

Schoolboy Basketball..... 9

Features

Our Young Folks Page..... 10

Twilight Tales..... 10

Educational Page..... 11

The Page of the Seven Arts..... 14

The Home Forum..... 15

Joy Cometh in the Morning..... 16

Editorials

SMUGGLED ALIENS RIVAL OUTLAW RUM IN CROSSING BORDER

Secretary Davis Announces a Plan to Put an End to "Grave Menace"

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE WASHINGTON, April 4—Immigration "bootlegging" has become a graver menace than liquor smuggling, according to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. Conservative estimates claim that at least 100 aliens a day are sneaking into the United States, which is at the rate of 36,000 a year. Other authorities declare 1000 a day is nearer the real number crawling under Uncle Sam's tent, on frontier, lake shore and seaboard. As the quota law permits only 357,803 foreigners to enter the country in any one year, "bootlegging" immigration on the alleged scale is in excess of the total legally admitted.

The contraband alien is coming by every device known to the ingenuity of man or the skill of crooks. He is wading across the Rio Grande from Mexico. He is crossing land from the air plane and high-powered automobile. He is dashes onto American soil under his own steam, trusting to fleet-footedness to evade border guards. He is spending money lavishly at every port, either directly or through friends, relatives or agents who make a business of circumventing the immigrating laws. Secretary Davis brackets immigrant bootlegging and the illicit traffic in liquor and narcotics as "triplet menaces" to American law and order.

Bravery Rampant

"Money is being poured out in streams," Secretary Davis said to this writer, "to turn the immigration statutes into a joke." He added:

Not long ago \$6000 was spent by people already in this country to smuggle in a family of their kin. The money was devoted to "fixing" officials abroad and inspectors in this country, and attorney fees over here. We've discovered that the cost of immigration graft centered right here in Washington. It is practiced by congressional secretaries, who interest themselves in the case of a constituent, and take pay for their services. Why, it's got now, here in the Department of Labor, so that we don't pay any attention to a letter from a congressman or secretary, appearing for a moment of time, in the House or Senate office building to get on the job for a consideration.

Secretary Davis was asked if there are any effective ways and means of stopping "bootlegged" immigration. He replied:

At best it's a tough proposition. It would take almost an army to do it absolutely. It's difficult more than at any time in history to the Promised Land for the world's distressed population. At this hour probably 2,500,000 people would stampede to its shores the first year the bars were down. Probably there wouldn't be more than 10,000 workers in the lot. The rest would be aliens. It would be a severe agitation to admit Greeks and Armenians as an emergency measure, the destitute and oppressed of all Central Europe migrated toward the Near East on the mere hope that the American embargo would be maintained. Lifted, it would be a convinced hard-and-fast enrollment system is our only sure method of dealing with the contraband alien. The "Alien Educational Bill," which I shall recommend to the Sixty-Eighth Congress, attempts to come to grips with the problem. Its purpose is to Americanize the alien before he alienates America.

Threshold Plan Outlined

The bill provides mainly for three things: a threshold test selected by our agents overseas; immediate registration of an admitted alien; thirdly, compulsion to attend regular meetings, for Americanization and observation purposes, until he has lived here five years necessary to obtain citizenship. The immigrant pays an annual fee of \$10.

Certain racial groups in the United States dislike the enrollment scheme. They call it "un-American," talk about introducing "Prussian methods," and all that sort of thing. But I hope to convince them that the scheme is bound to work out to good advantage. It will certainly help to bring in a better class of aliens and equip them for American citizenship on lines now altogether nonexistent.

It ought to put a stop to immigration on bootlegging. It will kill off the systems now in vogue, whereby aliens can come out for a year in South America, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and then demand the right to enter the United States as nationals of those countries, to which the quota system does not apply. In Cuba, today, 30,000 aliens are waiting to join us by hook or by crook.

RAIDS MINUS WARRANTS UPHELD

COVINGTON, Ky., April 5—Eight to search saloons or any other public places where Federal officers have reason to believe the prohibition law is being violated, without search warrants, was upheld today by Judge Cochran in the United States court here.

AMERICAN CASH PAVES EASY ROAD TO FORTUNE FOR NASSAU RUM KINGS

Natives and English Government Amass Riches as Thirst for Illegal Liquor Is Whetted and Satisfied in United States

CUSTOMS HOUSE RECORDS REVEAL JANUARY COLLECTIONS OF £300,000

New York Investigation Discloses How Bootleggers Had Assistance of Dry Agents and Police in Days When "Hush Money" Had Big Part in Wet Plots

Gone, at least for a time, are the days of financial despond in the Bahamas. While their capital city, Nassau, is built upon wondrous coral reefs and the walls of her buildings gleam white in the blazing sunshine, the hectic prosperity which now has quickened her to activity is based upon the illegal demand for rum in all of its liquid forms in the United States and the determination of utterly unscrupulous men to bring it there, law or no law.

Nassau cares not whence comes this sudden tide of fabulous wealth pouring over her palm-dotted coral reefs. As is the case at St. Pierre of the Miquelons, the well-born families will have naught to do with the rum runner, the whisky purchasers and the motley force which handles the capacious steamers bringing the liquors from England, Scotland and other European liquor-selling lands, or the fleet and trim American and Canadian schooners which are ever flying hither and thither across the turbulent Gulf Stream with cargoes of spirits.

Bootleggers Welcomed

The bootleggers and the mariners who handle the cargoes of liquor from Nassau to the coastal cities of the United States are welcomed in Nassau for the money they bring and spend with the merchants and the native vessel owners, but not for their social presence. These freebooters of the twentieth century are welcome to come to Nassau and buy their cargoes of rum and spend their money at the hotels, but they are not made guests in the homes of the English residents, official or otherwise. Nassau sees its opportunity and it purposes to make the most of it while conditions are favorable.

SUGAR PRICE JUMP LAID TO REFINERS

WASHINGTON, April 5 (By The Associated Press)—Present prices of sugar were laid wholly at the door of the refiners today by Reed Smoot, acting chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who issued a statement declaring the refining interests hoped to get a tariff low enough to destroy the American producing industry and bring the control of every pound of the commodity into their hands.

Senator Smoot said he hoped for an early investigation of sugar prices and suggested that the tariff commission call as its first witness Senator Simon of North Carolina, who is the ranking Democrat on the committee and who has blamed the tariff for the present situation.

CROWD BREAKS INTO BUCHAREST PALACE

BUDAPEST, April 5 (By The Associated Press)—A crowd led by deputies of the Opposition broke into the palace of Prince Serey in Budapest, yesterday, according to dispatches received here, and was destroying the interior of the place when the police arrived. In the fight that followed, five persons were killed, it is reported.

This is one of a series of incidents that have embittered the political controversies in the Rumanian capital between the Nationalists, led by the Prime Minister, Ton T. C. Bratianu, and the minority parties. Violent oppositions of the government affirm that the authorities are deprived of their political rights under the new Constitution, and that the document centralized the powers of the Government oppressively.

RAIDS MINUS WARRANTS UPHELD

Contrast those figures of imports of liquors in 1914 with the statement that in 1922, in the month of January, more than 250,000 cases, or 3,000,000 quarts of miscellaneous liquors, mostly Scotch whisky, were imported and landed at the long quay at Nassau and this consignment from Great Britain alone and for the exclusive trade of the flourishing little capital city of the Bahamas.

It is such invoices of liquor goods as these of last January which have made the colonial or provincial government of New Providence and the other Bahama Islands wealthy in its own right and have brought ships, automobiles, flying machines and radio equipments to the now affluent liquor merchants of the coral reefs.

When Thomas Myer and Lawrence Gay (but the real men are not so called by their fellows and intimates) went

easy Gulf Stream the trade winds wafted the schooner and her cargo of whisky toward New York. Again the contraband merchandise was landed. Its disposal was easy, for the authorities are not always hostile except for appearance's sake.

Patted on their heads by prosperity, Myer and Gay opened offices in Forty-Second Street, near the Grand Central Station, and on the outer door of the suite shone the pseudo firm name of Southern Engineering Company, done in faultless gold leaf.

Cargo after cargo of thousands of cases of whisky as a rule were brought to New York from Nassau in schooners leased for the trips by Myer and Gay.

Traffic in Enforcement Agents

While success was pleasant to Messrs. Myer and Gay, it was also dangerous, and prohibition enforcement agents, it is said, came to be bought and sold as a regular commodity. It is told of this first organized firm of bootleggers that they established in their suite of offices a regular department where prohibition enforcement and internal revenue officers were handled as a matter of course and sent away from the Forty-second Street offices of the Southern Engineering Company with retaining fees tucked away in their pockets. The policemen were also regular visitors at the offices, it is alleged, where engineering was not the first activity, and they too were placed on the pay roll for their interest and secrecy.

The firm of Myer and Gay had certain prohibition agents employed just to ride in the truck loads of booze that had been picked up at Coney Island or Sheepscot Bay, or at downtown docks where the goods were landed direct from the schooners from Nassau, investigation shows. These prohibition enforcement agents seized the trucks laden with contraband liquids. They mounted to the driver's seat and rode with the cargo, which was in plain sight, saying boldly when ever they were questioned: "Keep off! I've seized this truck!"

Prosperity in Evidence

Soon the street outside the Southern Engineering Company's offices became thronged with the automobiles the now-prosperous rum runners and their minion bootleggers were able to buy and in which they rode with all the pomp and circumstance of newly acquired wealth.

So numerous became the cars of super and ordinary bootleggers that business firms in the neighborhood complained and complained repeatedly to the reluctant police.

Messrs. Gay, Myer and their retinue of bootleggers and rum agents laughed at the police, whom they fancied they had bought and now owned in fee simple.

EVENTS, TONIGHT

Free exhibition of spring flowering plants by Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Boston Public Library: Free public lecture, "The Art of Drawing," by Alfred Mansfield Brooks, 7:30.

Free architectural exhibit, 491 Boylston Street, daily 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

National Business Show: Mechanics Building, daily, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Boston City Club: Dinner address by Mr. and Mrs. George H. Ford, "The Second Division and the Sons of the Soil," and John Jacob Rogers, congressional dinner, 6.

Troop 1, Boy Scouts: Performance of "Leave It to Polly," Francis Parkman School, Patten Street, Forest Hills.

Filene Co-operative Association: Performance of "Jerry," Tremont Theater, 8:15.

Women's City Club of Boston: Library reading from poems of Josephine Preston Peabody Marks by Mrs. George P. Baker, acting dean of Radcliffe College, 8:15.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: New members' meeting, 6:30; membership meeting, 7:30.

Trade School: Annual exhibition of students' work and shop demonstrations, 7 to 9:30.

Melrose Girl Scouts: Annual rally, Melrose.

Young Men's Civic Club: Congress Meeting, 6 Beacon Street, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Merry Widow," 8:15.

Copley—"Diseased," 8:15.

Cyclorama—Chateau Thierry Battle, 2-11.

Hollis—"Lightning," 8:15.

Katherine Hepburn, 8.

Plymouth—"Just Married," 8:15.

Selwyn—"The Fool," 8:10.

St. James—"Turn to the Right," 8:15.

Stuhmer—Growth of Village Follies, 8:10.

Wilbur—"To the Ladies," 8:15.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Tristan und Isolde," 8:15.

Symphony Hall—Harvard Glee Club and Frieda Hempel, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Boston Chamber of Commerce: Luncheon address, "Art and Industry," by Prof. Henry Turner Bailey, director Cleveland School of Art, Copley Plaza, 1.

For the Welfare of Education: Lecture on Red Cross work in Greece by Miss Sarah Lawrence, Twentieth Century Club, 4.

Massachusetts Laundry Owners' Association: Annual convention, Copley Plaza, 2.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Loan exhibition of Sandwich glass jewelry, 100 Newbury Street.

Fenway Court open to Harvard University students, 12 to 3.

Boston High School of Commerce: Competitive military drills, morning and afternoon.

RAADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WJAD (Waco, Tex.) April 6, at 8 p.m. (Central time). Lecture on Christian Science by John W. Dooley, C. S. B., of London, England.

Tonight

WGB (Medford Hillside)—8:30, talk on shoes, "Under Cover," by Knobla Drama Club; piano selections.

WNAC (Boston)—8:10, minstrel show by Boston Y. M. C. A.

WEAF (New York)—7:30, baritone solos, 7:45. "The Importance of Selecting the Right Club," 8:10. "The Integrator," 8:30. "Relief Work in Russia," 8:40. piano solos, 9. dance music.

NAA (Athens)—8:45. "How the United States Bureau of Education Can Be of Service to Rural Schools," lecture by United States Bureau of Education.

WGY (Schenectady)—6, produce and stock market reports, 7-8; radio drama, 8-9; current events, 8; business address, 8:30; musical concert.

WJZ (Newark)—8:30. "Business Outlook," by Alexander Hamilton Institute, 9:40; sports, 9:55. Arlington time signals and weather forecast.

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FRENCH EXPECTING GERMAN ADVANCES

(Continued from Page 1)

rising, but objections will quickly be seen. In the first place it is not for Herr Thyssen or Hugo Stinnes—it is for Wilhelm Cuno, the German Chancellor, to make propositions to France. While the industrialists will be asked to endorse the Government offer, direct communications must at the beginning go from the Berlin Government to the Paris Government. Further it is doubtful in view of the recent Poincaré declaration whether he would consent to any kind of withdrawal except as against substantial payments.

Occupation May Last Decades

He has stated that he will stay at Essen until everything is paid, and this, if interpreted literally, means that possibly Essen would be occupied for a number of decades. Yet it should be remembered that the original idea was an "invisible occupation," and this idea of M. Poincaré corresponded very closely with the suggestion of Herr Thyssen.

There may well be an arrangement along these lines. If the industrialists showed good will and really assisted in the solution of the reparations problem, then France would presumably withdraw its troops from the Ruhr, leave a few engineers and officials at Essen, surround the Ruhr with troops and customs officers ready for emergencies, and always commanding the Ruhr basin.

It is impossible to attempt predictions, but it certainly seems to the Monitor representative that it is only in this way that a fairly satisfactory dénouement can be reached. It is also fairly certain that diplomatic démarche may properly be expected before the resumption of the French Parliament in May.

BUILDING TRADES SETTLE DISPUTE

Settlement of the Boston building trades dispute will be effected tomorrow morning, when the representatives of the trades council and the employers will meet to sign the two-year agreement reached yesterday, under which an immediate increase of 5 cents an hour will be granted, and an additional 5-cent raise given on July 1 of this year.

Major James M. Curley was arbitrator in the negotiations yesterday. A previous tentative agreement had been reached, but rejected by the workers, and yesterday's action represented a further compromise on the part of the employers. The agreement, which affects 30,000 building trades mechanics, will be signed at 10 o'clock at 1 Beacon Street, and discussion of details for settlement of disputes will be taken up at that time.

RUBBER WORKERS ACCEPT TERMS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5 (Special)—Five hundred employees of the Bourn Rubber Company accepted terms agreed to by the management yesterday and will return to work this morning. The company is owned by Augustus O. Bourn, former Governor, and has enjoyed the distinction of being singularly free from difficulties.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain this afternoon and tonight; Friday fair and colder; fresh variable winds, becoming westerly; Friday.

New England: Rain this afternoon and tonight; Friday fair and colder; fresh southerly winds, shifting to west on Friday morning.

New York: Rain on the coast and rain or snow in interior this afternoon and tonight; Friday clearing; little change in temperature; fresh shifting winds, becoming westerly; Friday.

Weather Outlook

The disturbance over the Ohio and lower Mississippi valley will move rapidly east-northeastward and be attended by rains almost generally in the Atlantic states. On Sunday the center of these disturbances the temperature will fall in the middle Atlantic and north Atlantic states Thursday night. However, above normal low temperatures will prevail for any section. Generally fair weather will prevail in the Washington forecast district on Friday and the temperature will not change materially except in the lower Lake region, where it will rise.

DIAMONDS

Bought for Cash—Recut—Appraised

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(a.m. Standard time, 25th meridian)

Albany 38 Kansas City 36

Atlantic City 46 Memphis 48

Baltimore 42 Milwaukee 32

Buffalo 32 Nantucket 36

Chicago 34 Philadelphia 40

Calgary 66 Orleans 61

Charleston 66 Pittsburg 50

Denver 46 Portland 30

Dess Moines 30 Portland, Me. 34

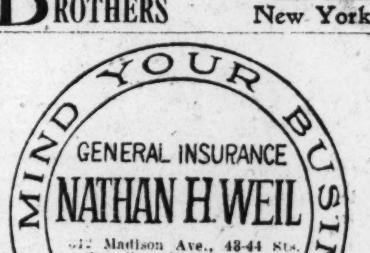
Florida 32 Portland, Ore. 30

Galveston 62 San Francisco 52

Hatteras 62 St. Louis 32

Helena 28 St. Paul 34

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An Exposition
of
SPRING FABRICS
April 9th to 14th
JOSEPH HORNE CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

KAUFMANN & BAER CO.
PITTSBURGH'S GREATEST STORE
Sixth Avenue at Smithfield Street

Two-Tone Oxford
A striking type of sports model of beige elkskin with black calf or tan elkskin with darker tan trimming is \$6.85
Mid-Floor

Boggs & Buhl
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Supreme in grace is this beautiful one-strap pump of patent leather, with grey embroidered Roman cut work and covered Louis heels 12.50
"Aristocrat"

Women Favor

Two-Tone Shoes
Smartly dressed women may wear pumps or oxfords—but they must have a combination of colors!

New Lattice Pumps
One model of patent sole with novel lattice effects, combined with grey or fawn suede, is priced \$10.50

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LEAGUE RELIES ON MORAL APPEAL, NOT FORCE, SAYS LORD R. CECIL

Statesman Rebukes "No Teeth" Cry—Says Violence Is Not Power—Public Opinion to Triumph

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5.—Lord Robert Cecil, in his talk before 600 members at the luncheon of the Women's Pro-League Council in the Hotel Biltmore here, declared that the League of Nations offers the only known machinery for revising the Treaty of Versailles.

The British statesman drew attention to the German objections to the League on the ground that to strengthen that instrument would be to make the Treaty even more binding.

The commonest criticism made in this country seemed to be, Lord Robert said, "that the League had no 'teeth.' That is an idiomatic expression and I may have misunderstood it." He continued, "but if I have understood it rightly, it means that there is no force at the back of the League to carry out its decisions and therefore that it is powerless and useless." That is part of a great heresy which afflicts mankind. I was talking to a gentleman a few days ago and I was describing to him what I understood to be the theory on which the League of Nations rests. He said: "It would be all very well if we

were angels, but being beings we can get nothing done without a thick stick."

"The truth is that a thick stick is one of the least powerful agencies in the world. Force, violence, military operations, whatever form physical force may take, can never, as I see it, make anybody do anything. The most is can do is to prevent people from doing things. You will never find that any of the great movements which brightened or bettered humanity were based on force. All of them have been based on moral, or at least, on intellectual, appeal, and it is on moral and intellectual appeal that the League of Nations offers the only known machinery for revising the Treaty of Versailles."

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"It would be all very well if we

against its detractors.

Later by the Emperor Augustus, who named it Curia Julia. Its interior was richly decorated, with marble walls and gilded ceiling. Right in the center there was the famous golden statue of Victory which used to be carried through the streets of Rome on important occasions. The last meeting held in the ancient Senate took place in the year 532.

♦ ♦ ♦

An important agreement has just been signed at Bolzano between the representatives of the Deutsche Verband and the local Fascist Party, under the auspices of the Government. While the German representatives openly and loyally recognized the authority of the Italian Government, and give assurance to put an end to their irredentist propaganda, the Fascisti, on their part, promise to take into favorable consideration the reasonable and just demands made by the population of German nationality in the Tyrol, namely full respect for their language and customs and encouragement to the local industries.

♦ ♦ ♦

The various ways which the Fascisti have discovered to keep fresh remembrances of their march on Rome and their conquest of the Government are evidently insufficient. Not only have they coined a special medal, to be conferred on those who took part in the "legendary" march and created two different orders of knighthood, but they have also added an original reminder by the issue of special stamps, recording Fascismo, and which are only to be used on Oct. 27, 28, 29 of each year. Stamp collectors, therefore, should keep well in mind those dates, for no one knows what may happen in the long interval between one issue and another. The Fascisti seem to guarantee at least 30 issues, for they believe they are going to govern Italy for at least another 30 years.

♦ ♦ ♦

An interesting reading of works by British authors translated into Italian by Signor Siciliani, the Undersecretary for Fine Arts, took place in the house of Keats and Shelley in the Piazza di Spagna. Signor Siciliani, who has previously translated Greek lyrics, has thus given fresh proof of his clever translations. The reading consisted in the Ode to Autumn by Keats, the Indian Serenade by Shelley, and many others. The reading was attended by members of the British and American Colonies in Rome, and Sir Renold Rodd, the former British Ambassador in Rome, complimented Signor Siciliani on his success in keeping true to the text of the English poets.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Fascisti have further extended their power to the Republic of San Marino, which they claim to have conquered. General elections were held there last week, and the Fascisti obtained 35 seats for themselves out of a total of 60. The Government of the Republic is therefore in their hands, and the two remaining candidates who were elected into office next month will both be Fascisti. The local Fascisti section, after the electoral victory, issued a manifesto to the population announcing its entire independence from the Italian Fascisti Party, "in obedience to the glorious and age-long traditions of this country's liberties." This will not prevent the Fascisti of San Marino keeping themselves in close contact with the Italian Fascisti.

♦ ♦ ♦

EARL OF CARNARVON HAS PASSED AWAY

CAIRO, April 5 (By The Associated Press)—The Earl of Carnarvon, discoverer of Howard Carter of the tomb of Tut-an-khamen at Luxor, passed away early today.

Only recently the Earl of Carnarvon, the fifth of his line, came prominently into public notice through his archaeological discoveries in the Valley of the Kings in Egypt. For eight seasons he toiled unremittingly before his pallidness was rewarded by the unearthing of some of the most precious relics of ancient times. During this time he is reported to have spent more than \$100,000 on his expedition. He built up a fine collection of Egyptian antiques. His father was well known in British political circles, having served as Colonial Secretary under Lord Derby and Disraeli, and later as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

♦ ♦ ♦

GREEK PRISONERS RETURN TO ATHENS

By Special Cable

ATHENS, April 5—Colonel Nicholas Plastiras, one of the revolutionary leaders, in addressing the Greek prisoners who arrived today in pitiable condition, declared that Greece, although accustomed to welcome victors, welcomed them back with the confidence that they would avenge the wrongs done by letting the civilized world know what they suffered and witnessed in Turkey. The Greek press and public opinion are aroused at Turkey's shocking treatment of prisoners. There were moving scenes in the streets of Athens over the returning prisoners.

♦ ♦ ♦

Excavations which Giacomo Boni undertook some years ago in the church of San Adriano, in Via Bonella, brought to light part of the tessellated pavement undoubtedly belonging to the Roman Curia or Senate House of ancient Rome. As, however, the church then belonged to some Spanish monks, research could not be carried any further. Now, through the influence of the Prime Minister, Signor Mussolini, who has already shown his love for the traditions and grandeur of Rome in the naming of his party, his militia and the adoption of other old Roman customs, the church has become government property and excavations on a larger scale will shortly be started. The demolition of the church will be done with care so as to preserve, as far as possible, any traces of the old Roman Senate. The Curia was erected near the Coliseum by Tullius Hostilius, and was burned down in 53 B. C., to be reconstructed.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Italian Senate has at last a pro-historian member in the person of Giacomo Boni, the eminent archaeologist. He is certainly the first person to be admitted in the Senate partly because of his vigorous anti-alcoholic campaign throughout the country. It is expected that he will now intensify his propaganda, which it is hoped will be more fruitful. It is to the credit of Signor Mussolini and of the Fascist Government that the anti-alcoholic campaign was taken up and has made such great progress in the last few months.

♦ ♦ ♦

Since the date of Princess Yolanda's marriage was fixed, she has been offered many villas from which to choose her future residence. She has now decided to live in the neighborhood of Turin, at Pinerolo, in a stately villa formerly belonging to the noble family of Gonella. The villa is pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill and

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ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY IS DESIRED

British Want Understanding and Co-operation on All Questions
—Oil Restrictions

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 4—Anglo-American co-operation in the development and enjoyment of oil privileges is desired by the British just as much as the joint action of the two countries and their nationals in other fields, according to statements gathered by The Christian Science Monitor representative from authoritative and well-informed sources. This is the outstanding feature in all the comment on the American State Department's latest utterance, which reiterates the accusations of discrimination against Americans and alleges that the British have refused to divulge information regarding their restrictions.

The British do not claim to be altruistic. They recognize the need of capital from somewhere and they would much prefer to have it from America than elsewhere, as the people are kindred and their standards in business, as in many other things are identical.

The British say they have not refused to give information. It was asked in 1921 when conditions were changing. It was not supplied after that, since there was no secret about it, as it was readily accessible to all consular representatives.

FLOUR DUTY FINDS FAVOR IN BRITAIN

Proposals Made to Help British Farming Community

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 5—The difficulties of the British farming community have become so acute that a committee of agricultural experts appointed by the Government to suggest relief has prepared an interim report which is now before the Cabinet. It is understood to favor import duties on flour also on barley for malting purposes, and on hops, in addition to already adumbrated measures to afford to farmers easier credit facilities, lighter local taxation and lower railway freights.

The first-named of these recommendations must necessarily be propaganda only, since a pledge was given by the present Prime Minister last November that "this Parliament will not make any fundamental change in the fiscal system."

The Government has decided to take early action in the matter of credit facilities and a draft measure is to be available next week to encourage societies for land purchase and agricultural co-operation. The relief of local taxation is part of a general scheme for a revision of the rating reform under preparation by the Ministers of Health and Agriculture, while the question of lower freight charges is before the railway companies.

Many Universities Represented

There were eight responses after the luncheon yesterday which followed dedication of the Sterling chemistry laboratory, each speaker being the accredited representative of a university. President Angell stated that Yale University would issue a commemorative volume of research papers to perpetuate the dedication of the laboratory and the meeting here of the chemical society. The United States would be represented in the book by Professors M. Gomberg of the University of Michigan; A. A. Noyes of the California Institute of Technology and T. W. Richards of Harvard.

Professor Richards of Harvard, for the United States, spoke of the importance of chemistry in various fields.

Prof. W. Lash Miller of the University of Toronto, for Canada, congratulated Yale on the occasion of the laboratory, "backed by 100 years of research and achievement."

Gulledge Brunt, of the University

of Illinois, spoke of the importance of chemistry in various fields.

BRITISH COAL OUTPUT

LONDON, April 5—The British coal output for the week ended March 24 was 5,703,000 tons, compared with an output of 5,721,000 tons for the previous week.

SIR MICHAEL SADLER WELCOMES LABOR'S STAND FOR EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 1)

the last half of the last century. To man this appeared due solely to economic needs. While this was in a measure true a higher ideal animated the hearts of the pioneers who had laid the foundations for the numerous facilities for learning today.

If I could not justify the huge expense of education on the higher grounds than mere economics," he said. "I would not consider myself fit to stand as head of a great educational institution." He trusted that teachers in seeking justice for themselves would not forget their missionary zeal. "There never was a teacher worth his salary," added Mr. Tory, "who did not put something of himself into his utterances in the classroom."

The meeting was presided over by Vincent Massey, vice-president of the National Council of Education.

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DISCOVERER OF THE ELECTRON TALKS TO AMERICAN CHEMISTS

Sir Joseph J. Thomson Says Atom Has a Structure and Electron Is One of the Bricks in It

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 5—Small as is the atom, the physicist can measure it infinitely better than the chemist, Sir Joseph J. Thomson, master of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and discoverer of the smallest particle known—the electron—told the members of the American Chemical Society, in a lecture last night. Sir Joseph said that a difference of viewpoint as to how atoms are kept together in molecules has kept chemistry and physics apart, but now, as there is an agreement, the world may look forward to merging of the two natural sciences in one great natural science.

Sir Joseph said he was not sure that we knew more about the moon and planets than we should have known if the laws of gravitation had not been discovered. The relations of these bodies could have been worked out by other means, just as chemical and physical laws have been worked out without a precise knowledge of how molecules and atoms act.

Prof. T. Svedberg of the University of Uppsala, Sweden, expressed hope that Scandinavian universities might have the pleasure of receiving American students.

Prof. F. G. Donnan, of the University of London, mentioned the great output of American chemists in contributions to the science of chemistry.

J. C. Irvine, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, brought the congratulations of all Scotland.

REASON FOR DROP IN UNION PACIFIC IS NOT APPARENT

Bears Use Statement on Consolidation to Depress Stock—Road's Earnings Gain

There is no apparent basis for rumors of a dividend cut by Union Pacific to be found in earnings of the road; nor is there believed to be any such intention on the part of directors. The last dividend was paid Monday and the directors are not due to meet again for action until early in May.

The drive on the stock Monday, carrying the price down to a low of 135 1/4, compared with Saturday's closing at 139, was accompanied by the report that a statement would be issued by the company and also by vague rumors of a coming dividend reduction. The stock recovered moderately Wednesday.

St. Paul Not Wanted

The "statement" proved to be Judge Lovett's arraignment of Hale Holden's plan for consolidation of roads west of the Mississippi River into four great systems. Judge Lovett declared that this plan would greatly strengthen the "Hill" group of roads at the expense of the Harriman roads.

While extremely interesting and significant there was nothing in it to cause undue alarm, for no plan of railroad consolidation has yet been adopted, and is not likely to be for some time.

The plain facts of the case seem to be that none of the big western roads want to be merged with the St. Paul in any plan of merger. It might be pointed out that the Interstate Commerce Commission placed the St. Paul with the Great Northern and the Burlington with the Northern Pacific. The Great Northern people quickly made objection to this arrangement, not wishing to lose hold of the Burlington, and they pointed out that an alignment of the Northern Pacific and St. Paul was more logical.

Road's Position Good

Finally, however, the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Burlington made a strong plea to stand together in order not to disturb traffic relationships which had existed for years. The Interstate Commerce Commission plan left the Union Pacific line up very much as it now exists, giving it the Chicago & North Western, which is Union Pacific's important eastern connection, but adding also the Wabash lines west of the Missouri River.

The Hale Holden plan, however, passed the St. Paul to the Union Pacific, taking away the North Western which was to go to the Atchison. The legacy was apparently not pleasing to Judge Lovett, and he registered strong protestations against this and the other features of the plan.

Union Pacific in 1922, with other income and fixed charges estimated, came somewhat in excess of \$12 a share on its \$222,295,100 common stock.

The current year to date has started off very well. Gross earnings for January and February showed a gain of \$3,234,428, or 13 per cent over the corresponding period of 1922, and net operating income showed a gain of \$82,261, or 27 per cent.

To predict a year's earnings on the basis of two months would be rash, but with the big traffic, present and prospective, and with a fairly satisfactory basis of operating conditions and rates, it will be strange if Union Pacific in 1923 does not excel in its showing.

DIVIDENDS

Homestake Mining Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 25 to stock of record April 20.

Hump Motor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 14.

Lowell Electric Light Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share payable May 1 to stock of record April 14.

The Abitibi Paper & Power Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable May 1 to stock of record April 29 to holders of record April 10.

Mullins Body Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 17.

Chitt. Peabody & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common stock, payable April 25 to stock of record April 7.

Declaration of an initial dividend on the common stock of Peerless Manufacturing Company at 10 per cent, meeting of directors, but it was decided not to begin dividends at this time. The regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on both prior preference and common stock was declared payable May 1 to stock of record April 13.

SALES INCREASE

BALTIMORE, April 5—Sales of the American Wholesale Corporation during March increased \$245,817 over the similar period last year, the total being \$2,471,665, compared with \$2,225,882 in 1922.

WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, April 5—The stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company have voted to increase the capital of the company from \$10,000,000 to \$12,500,000.

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CITY OF DETROIT NEW BOND ISSUE

Bonding Limit Must Be Extended Before Securities Can Be Sold

DETROIT, April 5—Issue of \$12,000,000 6 per cent bonds for construction of a municipal lighting and power plant and \$5,000,000 for street railway extensions has been approved in the general election.

Total city bonds outstanding March 1, 1923, exclusive of special assessment bonds were \$142,152,930. Against this was held an aggregate sinking fund of \$10,411,738, leaving net city debt excluding special assessment bonds, \$131,741,195.

Issuance of the new bonds is contingent on the passage of a bill before the state Legislature to extend the bonding limit on public utilities from 2 per cent of assessed valuation to 3 per cent. The public utility debt, March 1, was within \$363,375 of the prescribed limitation. The legal limit is \$39,083,680, while the total outstanding on the above date was \$39,181,000, with applicable sinking fund of \$460,695, leaving a net public utility debt of \$38,720,304.

The margin for future issue of general bonds subject to the 4 per cent charter limitation, on March 1, was \$2,546,243. The total of such bonds outstanding, on that date, was \$61,274,216, against which was held a sinking fund of \$5,653,099, leaving net debt in general bonds \$55,621,117. The legal limit is \$78,167,360.

On the basis of the New York State savings bank law, which imposes a 7 per cent limitation on a city's indebtedness, the margin for the new issues, on March 1, according to City Controller Steffens, was \$15,631,437. This is figured on a net city debt subject to the 7 per cent limitation, of \$121,161,443.

This does not include \$21,051,114 water bonds, exempted by the New York law, nor the sinking funds applicable to the balance, \$13,512,896. But does include special assessment bonds of \$9,817,519, balance after deducting sinking funds of \$3,754,994.

The 1923 assessment, effective May 15, is expected to increase the value of taxable property by approximately \$200,000,000, which will increase margin for new bonds, under the New York 7 per cent law, to upward of \$29,000,000.

Public Utility Earnings

READING TRANSIT & LIGHT

February: 1923 1922
Oper revenue \$23,003 \$21,639
Oper income 1,000 1,002
Oper rev-year 2,975,184 2,981,858
Oper income 314,949 336,103
Net income 24,124 24,461

METROPOLITAN EDISON

February: 1923 1922
Oper revenue \$11,828 \$49,260
Oper income 1,000 1,002
Oper rev-year 812,287 737,452
Oper income 167,226 314,054
Net income 938,218 969,857

YORK HAVEN WATER & POWER CO.

February: 1923 1922
Oper revenue \$68,121 \$59,329
Oper income 1,000 1,002
Oper rev-year 812,287 737,452
Oper income 167,226 314,054
Net income 15,784 121,823

*Deficit

PENNSYLVANIA EDISON

February: 1923 1922
Oper revenue \$25,000 \$19,905
Oper income 90,142 70,389
Oper rev-year 2,741,983 2,432,857
Oper income 857,418 763,850
Net income 24,589 580,493

SATRE ELECTRIC

February: 1923 1922
Oper revenue \$18,335 \$16,429
Oper income 2,028 3,719
Oper rev-year 189,944 187,966
Oper income 35,833 35,833
Net income 16,881 28,662

SANDUSKY GAS & ELECTRIC

February: 1923 1922
Oper revenue \$53,005 \$70,558
Oper income 1,000 1,002
Oper rev-year 192,176 192,176
Oper income 189,977 171,392
Net income 12,229 90,222

GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC (Subsidiary companies)

February: 1923 1922
Oper revenue \$120,878 \$1,021,401
Oper income 357,905 357,905

BINGHAMPTON LIGHT, HEAT & POWER

February: 1923 1922
Oper revenue \$45,376 \$44,911
Oper income 11,510 11,522
Oper rev-year 29,155 23,577
Oper income 121,977 129,322
Net income 56,633 62,853

RUTLAND RY., LIGHT & POWER

February: 1923 1922
Oper revenue \$45,376 \$44,911
Oper income 11,510 11,522
Oper rev-year 29,155 23,577
Oper income 121,977 129,322
Net income 56,633 62,853

VERMONT HYDRO-ELECTRIC

February: 1923 1922
Oper revenue \$58,589 \$48,651
Oper income 1,000 1,002
Oper rev-year 1,055,239 *834,026

NORTHWESTERN OHIO RAILWAY & POWER

February: 1923 1922
Oper revenue \$40,291 \$29,454
Oper income 7,822 4,201
Oper rev-year 50,914 48,661
Oper income 8,215 7,145
Net income 15,504 7,002

NORTH JERSEY POWER & LIGHT

February: 1923 1922
Oper rev \$73,034 \$55,578
Oper income 27,131 17,572
Oper rev-year 725,184 572,168
Oper income 224,185 189,312
Net income 128,770 83,312

SUGGESTIONS FOR APRIL FUNDS

Bonds



Elvadore R. Fancher

EXHIBITING an unusual ability as an executive early in his career, Elvadore R. Fancher ran the gamut of teller, bookkeeper, cashier, vice-president and president in the banking business before attaining to the eminence of his present position, governor of the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank.

Mr. Fancher is a native of Montcalm County, Mich. In 1873 his family moved to Lorain, O., where Mr. Fancher attended the public schools. After a year in the employment of the Tuscarawas Valley Coal Company, following his leaving school, he started his banking career by accepting a position with the First National Bank of Lorain, O.

In 1885, he became bookkeeper for the Union National Bank of Cleveland, and in 1896 was appointed assistant cashier, being unanimously elected cashier in 1904. Five years later he was made vice-president, and in 1914 became president of the institution. In October of that year he resigned to become governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

Mr. Fancher is a member of the Union and Mayfield clubs. He has made the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank the synonym for efficiency, and has achieved widespread reputation as a bank executive.

BANK OF ENGLAND

WEEKLY REPORT

LONDON, April 5—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

Total reserve £23,155,000 *£37,000
Decrease Total do pft 112

Circulation 123,095,000 1,341,000
Other secs 72,014,000 6,797,000
Other deps 104,476,000 *147,440,000
Public dep 22,632,000 13,065,000
Govt. sec. 18,594,000 *240,000

*Increase

The proportion of the bank's reserve liabilities is now 18.20 per cent, compared with 17.19 per cent last week.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £676,871,000, compared with £767,010,000 last week and £926,408,000 in this week of last year.

Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £265,792,000, compared with £263,602,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is £27,152,000, compared with £27,190,000 last week.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

Approx.

Company Maturity Bid Ask Yield %

Am. Thread Co. Aug. 1, 1917 102 1/2 102 1/2 5.50

Armour & Co. Sept. 1, 1917 102 1/2 102 1/2 5.50

Beth. St. Ed. July 15, 1920 104 1/2 105 1/4 4.00

Beth. St. Ed. Jan. 1, 1920 102 1/2 102 1/2 5.50

Beth. St. Ed. do 78 102 1/2 102 1/2 5.50

Con G E I P Feb. 1, 1949 100 1/2 101 1/2 5.80

Cudahy Pckg. Co. Sept. 1, 1922 97 5/8 98 5/8 5.65

Ge. Elec. Co. Oct. 1, 1920 102 1/2 102 1/2 5.50

Ge. Ry. & El. Co. Jan. 1, 1922 93 5/8 95 5/8 5.70

Ge. Ry. & El. Co. Apr. 1, 1947 94 5/8 96 5/8 6.00

Great Falls Mfg. Co. Oct. 1, 1920 102 1/2 102 1/2 5.50

Hamm. Mfg. Co. Sept. 1, 1922 102 1/2 102 1/2 5.50

Hann. Mfg. Co. Sept. 1, 1922 102 1/2 102 1/2 5.50

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET APPEARS TO BE TWO-SIDED

Price Trend Is Indefinite and Mixed—Specialties Are Again Prominent

Mixed price changes took place at the opening of today's New York stock market, but the main tendency appears to be upward. The cans, copers, equipments, and a number of oils and rails, notably Royal Dutch, Pacific Oil, Standard Petroleum, Shell Union, Baltimore & Ohio and Great Northern, preferred went to higher ground.

Willys Overland preferred, International Agricultural Corporation preferred and Giro de Pasco each dropped a point, and Westinghouse Electric declined fractionally. Du Pont sold a point higher.

Du Pont extended its gain to 2 points. Gulf States Steel rose 1/4 points, but most of the other gains in the industrial group were of a fractional character.

Market Street railway prior preferred advanced 1/4 points on the negotiations for the sale of its properties to the city of San Francisco. International Harvester and American Agricultural Chemical preferred each fell back a point.

Foreign exchanges opened firm. Demand sterling advanced 1/4 of a cent to \$4.66 15-16 and French francs advanced 6 points to 65.6 cents.

Stump, Then Recovery

Sustained pressure against investment railroad shares, many of which sagged to 2 points, caused a highly irregular movement during the morning. Accumulation of other shares was temporarily suspended while the market was digesting the offerings of railroad stocks.

Before midday, however, the general trend became definitely upward again under the stimulus of active bidding for equipments and other industrial favorites. Market street railway shares were buoyed, the common rising 2 1/2 points, second preferred 6, and prior preferred 4 1/2.

Other gains included United Railways Investment preferred, S. Mack Truck 2% to a new high, and American Can, American Locomotive, Famous Players, Auto Knitter, American Water Works & Electric 4 per cent preferred and General Tank 2 each.

Call money opened at 4% per cent. The outlook for a protracted period of easy call money rates and the shading in quotations for time funds caused the resumption of active operations by many pools. Extensive absorption of the equipments, independent steels, American Can, and California Petroleum diffused a strong tone throughout the list of industrial stocks. American Can and Baldwin Locomotive gained 3 points, while a wide assortment of other stocks ruled 2 to 2 1/2 points higher.

Bonds Hold Steady

Fractional price advances predominated in the early trading in bonds today. A drop of 3/4 points in Marland Oil 5s, with warrants, and a fractional loss by the 7 1/2s were outstanding heavy spots in the trading. Dery 5s were up 1/4, American Cotton Oil 5s 1, and Virginia Carolina Chemical 7 1/2s with warrants 1 1/2, and the 7 1/2s. Railroad mortgages were in slightly better demand. Gains of approximately 1 to 1 1/2 points were registered by Frisco 4s, Series A, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 4 1/2s, Southern Pacific 4s, and New Haven 4s of 1955.

Kansas City Southern 5s lost a point on reports of unsatisfactory earnings for 1922 and Chicago & Northwestern 7s were off 1/4.

U. S. Government bonds were firm. The foreign issues were irregular.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

Open High Low Last Prev.

Air Reduction. 68 68 68 68 68

Ajax Rubber. 133 133 133 133 133

Alaska Jumbo. 15 15 15 15 15

Allied Chem. 110 110 110 110 110

Allied Chem pf. #10 110 110 110 110 110

Allis Chalm. 48 48 48 48 48

Allis Chalm pf. 29 29 29 29 29

Allis Ch. Ch. pf. 55 55 55 55 55

Allis Ch. Ch. pf. 57 57 57 57 57

Allis Ch. Ch. pf. 58 58 58 58 58

Allied Chem pf. #110 110 110 110 110

Allied Chem pf

FERTILIZER IS STILL FAR FROM ENJOYING BOOM

Conditions in Trade Unsettled—Some Gains—Companies' Position Trying

Fertilizer conditions are unsettled. There have been too great expectations held for an industry which practically came to a standstill two years ago. The fertilizer industry has been the last and slowest to respond to any betterment in general conditions. Competition has increased, price cutting has been reported.

The selling season just passing, although not normal, might have been worse. The southern season is over, having come up to expectations of a volume a trifle greater than that of last year.

There has been a lot of talk concerning what 30-cent cotton meant to the fertilizer business. One leading fertilizer man points out it meant nothing more or less than a short crop of cotton, and a short crop of cotton unquestionably meant a short amount of fertilizer used. Furthermore he indicated if it wanted solid five bales of cotton at a normal price, he was far better off than getting an abnormal price for one bale.

The president of one of the leading companies, operating largely in the south, said recently: "There are plenty of planters who are slowly paying their bills; but there are others who have paid nothing, who probably can pay nothing, and these we must write off as permanent bad debts."

Business for Cash

There is a large volume of fertilizer business being done for cash. One company did 65 per cent of its business for cash last season, and is again doing a large amount. A credit man in the fertilizer business says this sounds very well, but does not mean large profits, as sales of this sort are usually done with a small margin of profit. He said the fertilizer business needs a wider margin of profit to get on its feet.

Both the American Agricultural Chemical Company and the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company report improvement, both north and south. Maine potato farmers still owe a considerable sum from last season, as does Cuba, although there is every indication of some liquidation of receivables for fertilizer companies from the latter place, with a bigger demand for plant food as the price of sugar rises.

Stocks on Hand

The United States Department of Commerce announces that stocks of acid phosphates on hand at the end of 1922 totaled 1,659,562 tons, compared with 2,129,339 tons at the beginning of the year. Production in last six months was 1,589,483 tons, compared with 1,198,724 tons in the first half, making the total production in 1922 of 2,788,207 tons, containing 46,612,580 units of available phosphoric acid.

These figures are not as bullish as seems apparent on the surface. They indicate that the cut in stocks was made possible by the business done during the first half of 1922, when prices were low. Figures for the second half show production was considerably greater than consumption. Last year was unfavorable for acid phosphate producers, who sold freely at \$7 to \$7.50 a ton early in the year. The market remained at this low level the greater part of the year, while at its end prices steadied at \$10.50 a ton.

The stock of acid phosphate in producers' hands at the beginning of 1922 was so large that it had to be disposed of at any price. Exports were practically nil.

Companies' Outlook

If the farmers do well, the fertilizer companies will do well; but both have a hard row to hoe. The American Agricultural Chemical concern has liquidated its banking debts practically to the vanishing point.

Most companies have vastly improved their banking situation, and except in some cases where other lines of business have affected them, 1922-1923 fertilizer earnings should show improvement over the previous year.

Still dividends on the various leading fertilizer shares look fair off, and many of the companies will be satisfied if the present season shows the interest on their funded debts.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE SHOWS BIG IMPROVEMENT

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows a net income of \$10,598,019, equivalent to \$14.72 a share earned on the \$72,000,000 stock after deducting taxes and charges. This compares with a net loss of \$336,192 in 1921.

Income account follows:

	1922	1921
Op. rev.	\$121,138,840	\$117,483,756
98,900,000	10,598,019	10,598,019
Taxes, etc.	4,723,948	3,514,682
Equip. rents	793,925	802,507
Net op. inc.	112,621,987	107,184,632
On hand	16,510,336	6,562,446
Other inc.	2,827,407	2,899,566
Total inc.	20,431,729	9,462,000
Int. exp. etc.	10,598,019	9,462,000
Net inc.	10,598,019	9,462,000
Dvis.	5,040,000	4,940,000
Sking fund, etc.	170,855	130,430
Surplus	5,587,154	5,501,352
*Deficit		

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JAPAN'S ADVERSE TRADE BALANCE GROWS SMALLER

Japan's foreign trade in January, 1923, totaled \$122,435,000 and the adverse balance \$27,120,000, compared respectively with \$133,039,000 and \$46,768,000 for January, 1922.

Figures follow:

January:	1923	1922
Imports	\$74,775,000	\$89,403,000
Exports	47,655,000	43,635,000
Adverse balance	27,120,000	45,768,000
Gold imports	27,120,000	45,768,000
Net adverse bal.	27,120,000	45,841,000

There were no gold exports. Government disbursements, some expansion of domestic bank loans and an easier trade position contributed to the comparative improvement in exports.

All classes of imports decreased. Imports of steel fell off \$5,000,000 or half, of raw cotton \$4,000,000, leaving at high value of \$25,000,000. Food requirements were cut \$7,000,000. Receipts of woolens, woollens and machinery were slightly above a year ago.

All groups of exports increased, though raw silk output was \$500,000 less than January, 1922. Manufacturers were \$2,500,000 more and food shipments about \$1,000,000.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE OF FRANCE HAS IMPROVEMENT

Recovery Slow but Greater Amounts of Coke Being Received Is Relief

PARIS, April 4.—There is slight improvement in the condition of the French iron and steel industry because of the daily delivery of 3500 tons of coke from the Ruhr, or a little more than a quarter of normal before the occupation.

Holland is sending 1000 tons daily, Belgium is expected soon to do the same, while Czechoslovakia at last is getting some trainloads through. German and American shipments are soon to arrive.

With the promising of doubling of the Ruhr deliveries the situation will be further eased, although the recovery is inevitably slow.

blast Furnace Gain

On March 1 there were 77 blast furnaces in operation: Feb. 1, 90, and Jan. 1, 116. The iron output for February was 305,000 tons or 180,700 less than January and 207,700 less than December. Steel was 390,000 tons, or 113,000 less than January and 125,000 less than December. Iron production from German Lorraine has been halved since December, while steel has been almost halved.

The outlook is now considered hopeful, and no further rise in coke prices is expected for April unless sterling again rises sharply. Although no request to negotiate has come from Germany it is not believed she has any chance of winning the economic war in the Ruhr. The ultimate idea of the French Government is apparently not merely to insure regular full supplies of fuel but also to obtain enough cash to pay interest on loans raised initially for reconstruction, pensions, and to develop reparations in kind.

Exchange Is Factor

Exchange continues erratic and disturbing to business but appears to be anchoring now at about 15 francs to the dollar and 70 to the pound, a big improvement over preceding weeks.

Sentiment is optimistic, relying on a favorable trade balance, reported bullish tendency in international speculation, and the influence of tourist traffic, which is reckoned to be good for its assets and patents \$300,000 par value of preferred stock and 24,000 shares (40 per cent) of new common stock.

CLASS I ROADS' FEBRUARY NET INCOME DECLINES

WASHINGTON, April 5—Net operating income of Class I railroads during February amounted to \$38,903,000, the Bureau of Railway Economics announced today, on the basis of compilations from Interstate Commerce Commission reports. This compared with a gain of \$47,727,000 for the same roads during February, 1922, and represented an annual-return rate of 2.73 per cent on the estimated value of property investment in the roads.

In January of the present year, the Class I systems had earnings of \$60,744,000, which was equivalent to an annual return rate of 5.56 per cent. Bad weather and increased expenditures on equipment were cited as the factors in reduced income during the February period.

FINANCIAL NOTES

United States imports of iron and steel in 1922 totaled 713,861 tons, a new record. Of the total, 353,445 tons were pig iron, 142,968 tons scrap, and 94,592 ferromanganese.

The Cuyler & Thawle Steamship Company of Boston has added the United States Shipping Board steamer Peter Kerr to its service between the Pacific coast and Europe.

Judge Soper of Baltimore, Md., has ordered the foreclosure of a \$2,000,000 mortgage on the Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Railroad, a Pennsylvania subsidiary, with the defendant its largest payee on the first mortgage bond.

The Bourse is weak and neglected.

There is a slump in Russians because of the announcement of no distinction, henceforth, in stamped and un-stamped bond and stock certificates, which produced a flood of selling orders. Stamping was ordered in 1918 for the purpose of registering the volume of French holdings and eliminating doubtful certificates, but there has been suspicion of incomplete and forged stampings.

Parliament Activities

Parliament before Easter adjourned approved monthly credits for 1923 and 1924 together with some amendments in income tax, raising the limit of exemption.

The proposal of a loan to Rumania of 100,000,000 francs against 5 per cent 15-year Rumanian bonds guaranteed by export taxes, has been favorably reported. The money must all be expended in France.

Large banks now issuing reports for 1922 indicate a moderate increase in profits while dividends have maintained the 1921 level. Railroad dividends show an increase.

VENEZUELA OIL Gusher

LONDON, April 5—P. C. Heyden, Venezuelan Consul-General at London, announced that another oil gusher of 10,000 barrels daily has "come in" at Las Flores, near Maracaibo, Venezuela, property of the British Petroleum Oil Fields. He intimates Venezuela is rapidly succeeding Mexico as an oil source.

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FAVORITES STILL IN TENNIS PLAY

Four Fifth-Round Singles Are Scheduled Today in U. S. Indoor Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 5—Four matches in the fifth round of singles, one third round and the two semifinal round matches in the doubles were scheduled today in the United States indoor lawn tennis championship tournament on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory. With all of the favorites still in the competition and at least one hard-fought match expected in the singles.

All the leading players reached the top of their form yesterday in the annual classic, and displayed tennis of the most brilliant style in winning their fourth round singles matches, most of them competing also in the third round of the doubles.

Vincent Richards used his fast service with great effect in his match against Reginald Talmage, scoring six service aces in the first set, which he won without the loss of a game. In the second, he eased off so much that the Brooklyn player took two games, breaking through on Richards' service in both. He also forced deuce points in all but the final game, which went to Richards without the loss of a point.

All the other seeded players came through in straight sets, except P. L. Kynaston, who dropped the first set as usual in his match against C. A. Anderson, of the Seventh Regiment team. Morton Bernstein put up a fair battle against S. H. Voshell, forcing the latter to his swiftest volleys to play to win from the younger player.

In the doubles, the principal match brought Richards and Hunter against the junior indoor champions, Kenneth Appel and John Van Ryn of the East Orange High School, and the youngsters gave a very good account of themselves against their more famous antagonists. In the first set they took two of their service games, each winning one; and in the second, they broke through Hunter's service at the start, and held the lead at 2-0 and 3-1. They also tied the score at four-all, mostly on the net play of Appel, who smashed and sent passes past Hunter with great effect.

The summary:

UNITED STATES INDOOR LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
SINGLES—Fourth Round

Vincent Richards defeated Reginald Talmage, 6-0, 6-2.
P. L. Kynaston defeated C. A. Anderson, 3-6, 7-5, 6-2.
H. H. Voshell defeated Morton Bernstein, 6-4, 6-3.
G. A. L. Dionne defeated R. J. Sommer, 6-1, 6-4.
F. L. Hunter defeated M. S. Clark, 6-2, 6-1.
H. L. Bowman defeated John van Ryn, 6-2, 6-0.
T. Anderson defeated A. S. Cragin, 7-5, 6-0.
H. H. Bassford defeated A. S. Dabney, 6-5, 6-4.

DOUBLES—Second Round

W. D. Cunningham and A. S. Cragin defeated M. S. Clark and P. L. Treanor, 6-4, 6-2.

Third Round

F. T. Anderson and S. H. Voshell defeated H. C. Penfield and R. W. Garbutt, 6-0, 6-2.

H. L. Bowman and H. H. Bassford defeated G. C. Whittleck and I. F. Hartman, 6-5, 6-4.

Vincent Richards and F. T. Hunter defeated Kenneth Appel and John van Ryn, 6-2, 6-4.

MARSHALL WINS AND TIES WITH LASKER

UNITED STATES CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

W. D. L. Pts.

F. J. Marshall, New York 2 1 2 2 1/2

Edward Lasker, Chicago. 2 1 2 2 1/2

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., April 5—with chess honors tied at 2½ games each, F. J. Marshall of New York, title defender, and Edward Lasker of this city, challenger, prepare for the sixth to be played here Saturday for the chess championship of the United States.

Marshall, who won the crown last night when he forced the challenger to resign on his thirty-fourth move,

The champion gained the upper hand on the fourteenth move, in which Lasker, with the white, played B-Q6 and Marshall played Q-Kt-B3. In the opening skirmishes, Marshall was on the defensive, when Lasker started with a queen's gambit declined and carried the attack for 10 moves. The tide turned in the eleventh on an exchange of bishops.

PURDUE NAMES THREE VARSITY CAPTAINS

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 5 (Special)—A. E. Borden '24 was elected captain of the 1923-24 Purdue University wrestling squad yesterday afternoon. The captain-elect wrestled in the 185-pound class. During the past season he lost one bout by decision, won two by falls and wrestled to two draws.

Jack Koster '24 is the new captain of the gymnastic team. His events are the parallel and horizontal bars and flying rings. During the past season he scored more points than any other man on the team.

C. H. Osha '24 will lead the fencing squad next season. He was the only junior to make the team this year. He has made a good showing this season, winning a majority of his bouts.

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Wide World Photo
Vincent Richards, Former United States Indoor Tennis Champion

Washington Plans a Reorganization

Changes Will Be Made in the Athletic Department

Favorites Eliminated in North and South Golf Title Tourney

LITTLE KNOWN AMATEURS LEAD

PINEHURST, N. C., April 5—Eight little-known amateurs go into the second-round matches of the North and South Amateur Golf Championship tournament today.

G. L. Rider, track and football coach, will be given the title of director of athletics. He will be relieved of his duties as football coach, but will continue to coach track from preference, in addition to his administrative duties as head of the department. The position of football coach is open to applicants.

Today's matches are: M. B. Johnson Jr., Cleveland, vs. W. C. Hunt, Houston, Tex.; Jack Neville, Pebble Beach, Cal., vs. C. T. Lansing, Knickerbocker, Tenafly, N. J.; J. M. Wells, Oakmont, Pa., vs. Daniel Jarvis, Belmead; Guy Standifer, Washington, D. C., and F. C. Newton, Brookline, Mass.

Brown was eliminated at the fourteenth green of his match with W. C. Hunt on Houston, the Texas amateur titleholder thus winning by 5 and 4.

Jack Neville went out in a fine 36 against F. W. Knight of Philadelphia, and brought his match to an end on the fourteenth green by playing the last four holes of the contest in two strokes under the par total. Knight made his first nine holes in 39 and registered a fine birdie 3 on the ninth but found himself 3 down at the turn. The summary:

M. B. Johnson Jr., Cleveland, defeated G. W. Miller, Birmingham, 3 and 2.
W. C. Hunt, Houston, defeated T. R. Brown, Burlington, Vt., 5 and 4.
Jack Neville, Pebble Beach, defeated F. W. Knight, White Marsh, 5 and 4.
C. T. Lansing, Knickerbocker, defeated L. E. Wood, Buffalo, 6 and 5.

Johnston, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Annapolis 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 x-3 8 1

Amherst 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 4

Batteries—Peterson and Zimmerman; Perry and Warner; Umpires—Abend and Hughes. Time—1h. 50m.

TIGERS DEFEAT BOWDOIN, 7 TO 1

PRINCETON, April 5—Princeton University had little difficulty in defeating the Bowdoin College baseball team here yesterday, winning by the score of 7 to 1. After the first inning Bowdoin was unable to tally, so effectively did the Tiger pitchers work. Walker, Bowdoin's pitcher, was sostested and had to retire in the third inning. Johnston replacing him and working well for the remainder of the game. The score by innings:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Princeton..... 1 2 0 1 2 0 0 0 x-3 8 2

Bowdoin..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

Batteries—Townsend, Bedich and Jefferts; Walker, Johnston and Morell; Umpires—Westervelt and Wilson. Time—2h. 10m.

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Record Entry List for Penn Relay Carnival

Philadelphia, Pa., April 5

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA'S great relay carnival on April 27 and 28 promises to bring together the largest number of college and schools that ever assembled for any such field meet in the history of athletics.

The list of entries to date comprises 485 institutions, including 102 colleges and 383 schools. More than 500 teams will be at the meet, for many of the colleges have entered more than one team. Every section of the United States will be represented.

Not only will the pick of the United States college and school athletes compete in the long list of events, but a number from overseas will come here to match their speed on the cinder path with the Americans. Notably among the visitors will be a relay team from Oxford University, England, which has been entered both in the sprint medley and the two-mile relay races. Oxford also will be represented in the two-mile international race. Several teams from Canadian institutions are entered.

The list of entries to date comprises 485 institutions, including 102 colleges and 383 schools. More than 500 teams will be at the meet, for many of the colleges have entered more than one team. Every section of the United States will be represented.

The new insignia is to be awarded to the members of the 150-pound crew which meets Yale. It will be a red "H" of the major-sport size with black numerals "150" superimposed vertically over the "H". The insignia is to be of flannel sewed onto the sweater instead of woven in, as is the case with the varsity "H".

The committee approved the following standard of insignia for minor-sports teams, the letter in each case to be a large "H," the team letters to be above and below the bar:

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL—Black sweater with red "H A F."

BADMINTON—Black sweater with red "B B"

CROSS-COUNTRY—Red sweater with white "C C"

FOOTBALL—White sweater with red "F C"

GOLF—Black sweater with red "H G T."

HOCKEY—White sweater with red "H F T."

LACROSSE—Red sweater with white "H L T."

RIFLE—Black sweater with red "H R T."

SQUASH RACQUETS—White sweater with red "H S R."

SWIMMING—White sweater with red "H S T."

WRESTLING—Black sweater with red "H W T."

It was also voted that the colors for class insignia be the same, with the numerals of the class taking the place of the H.

Award of "H" to the members of the varsity hockey team and C. A. Eastman '24 of the track team were approved, the latter receiving his letter for placing second in the 16-pound shotput in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. indoor championships.

The new insignia is to be awarded to the members of the 150-pound crew which meets Yale. It will be a red "H" of the major-sport size with black numerals "150" superimposed vertically over the "H". The insignia is to be of flannel sewed onto the sweater instead of woven in, as is the case with the varsity "H".

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PENN BASEBALL OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Red and Blue Team Makes Good Showing on Its Southern Trip—Cariss Coaching

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 4 (Special)—Encouraged by the good showing on the southern trip and with one of the best squads in years, the University of Pennsylvania baseball outlook continues to stir up enthusiasm as never before.

Coach W. F. Cariss' Red and Blue team on its first southern trip in more than a decade gained a 3-to-1 victory over the University of Georgia at Athens, Ga.; and then won a brilliant 11-inning game from the Georgia Institute of Technology at Atlanta, 3 to 2. Then followed the two-game series with Dartmouth College in Atlanta, Dartmouth winning the first, 12 to 7, and University of Pennsylvania the second, 6 to 2.

W. H. Huntzinger '23, the Scranton, Pa. lad, who set up a consecutive winning record of 12 games last season, started the Georgia game. He pitched five innings without allowing a hit and was credited with the victory, although F. H. Stout '23 finished. Then in the other game Huntzinger went to the rescue of W. A. Yadusky '24 in the ninth inning and helped in scoring the winning run. He was also credited with that victory which gave him 14 straight.

Huntzinger is destined to have another brilliant season. He is rounding out his collegiate career in a peculiar way. Two years ago he did not participate in single game all season. By missing that season he is allowed to compete on the diamond this year. He did not take part in one basketball game the past winter. For two years he was a star in the floor game playing a forward position.

Next to Huntzinger the next best pitcher in the Red and Blue squad is Yadusky from Shenandoah, Pa. This is his second year on the varsity and Coach Cariss believes that he will have much more success than last season when his team mates ran up any number of errors back of him whenever he went to the pitching mound. Yadusky is also a hard hitter. Other pitching veterans are H. C. Rohrer '24 of Rochester, N. Y., and O. W. Roth '24 of Newark, N. J.

Prominent among the new pitching material is J. W. Williams '25, a former Philadelphia schoolboy, who, while playing with Episcopal Academy several years ago, won several no-hit games and established a local record for strikeouts. Williams pitched on the freshman team last year. He weighs more than 190 pounds and is 6 feet tall. It is not likely that Williams will get in many big games this year, but it is evident that Coach Cariss will work steadily with him and get him ready for next season.

M. H. Goldblatt '24, who played second base on the varsity team last spring has been switched to catcher and E. C. Allen '25 of last year's freshman team placed on the second. W. C. Maher '22, who now in the University Law School, is also a member of the catching department as well as M. S. Scheerer '23. Maher played only two years on the varsity nine and the Athletic Council ruled that he was still eligible for another year of varsity competition. Maher was used as a pinch hitter in the Georgia Institute of Technology game in the eleventh inning and drove in the winning run with a long sacrifice hit.

H. A. Schuff '25 of Grand Island, Neb., is the new first baseman. He played on the freshman team last year and looks like a star. He bats and throws left handed. Allen, the new second baseman, comes from Little Rock, Ark. E. S. Farrell '24, from Johnson City, N. Y., is holding down the shortstop position for the first time, although he was a star on the freshman team two years ago. Last season he was ineligible.

Capt. G. H. Sullivan '23, of Cortland, N. Y., Pennsylvania has one of the best third basemen in college ranks. Sullivan batted more than .400 all last season and had a number of home runs. H. M. Hinkle '23, of Harrisburg, Pa., is the first substitute for Sullivan. He started at third base two years ago, but last spring did not turn out for the team.

E. M. McMullen '24 is the only veteran outfielder still being doing good work in center field. He comes from Conway, S. C. Carlisle, Pa. In the first two games on the southern trip McMullen made five hits. J. K. Miller '23, captain of last fall's varsity football team and star halfback, has made right field on the varsity and Grant Westgate '25, another football player, is in left field. Miller played on the freshman nine three years ago but has not turned out for baseball since. Westgate was the regular catcher on last year's freshman team.

The leading substitute outfielders are: E. C. Flues '25, D. E. Holloway '24 and L. W. Simpson '23. The latter was manager of the varsity wrestling team the past season. Manager R. L. Flather '23 has arranged the most attractive schedule in years, the remaining games being as follows:

April 7—Fordham University at Philadelphia; 10—Catholic University at Philadelphia; 11—Princeton University at Philadelphia; 14—Pennsylvania State College at Philadelphia; 17—Williams College at Princeton; 18—Lafayette University at Philadelphia; 21—Princeton University at Princeton; 24—Franklin and Marshall College at Philadelphia; 27—Williams College at Waltham, Mass.; 28—Yale University at New Haven.

May 2—Columbia University at New York; 5—Yale University at Philadelphia; 8—Swarthmore College at Philadelphia;

Opposition Aplenty for the Midshipmen

New York, April 4
THE intercollegiate fencing championships, to be held April 12 and 13 at the Hotel Astor, have attracted nine team entries so far.

The United States Naval Academy has a strong squad prepared to defend the title it won last year, but will find keen opposition from the United States Military Academy, Harvard University, Yale University, Cornell University, Columbia University, Dartmouth College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and University of Pennsylvania. The Cadets have entered the tournament for the first time since 1912.

Each team will be composed of seven men, and championships will be decided with three weapons, foil, sabers and dueling swords or épée.

11—Dartmouth University at Hanover, N. H.; 12—Vermont University at Burlington, Vt.; 13—University of St. Andrews, Scotland; 14—Bryn Mawr; 15—Holy Cross College at Worcester, Mass.; 16—Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y.; 17—Lafayette College at Philadelphia; 18—Dartmouth College at Philadelphia.

BASKETBALL IS IN THIRD ROUND

Morton High School Wins Most One-Sided Game of Tourney

CHICAGO, April 5—Third-round play in the University of Chicago's national basketball tournament was reached today by 16 of the 40 original entrants. Despite elimination of 24 teams all sections of the country still were represented. Osage High School of Osage, Ia., and Fitchburg High School of Fitchburg, Mass., were to meet in the last match of the day.

Westport High School, champions of Missouri, met Bellevue High School of Bellevue, O., runners-up to Lorain High School for the championship of Ohio, and won a close game, 21 to 16.

Morton High of Cicero, Ill., overwhelmed the Bangor (Me.) quintet last night by a score of 55 to 19. The Illinois team led 23 to 7 at the half.

Kansas City, Kan., overwhelmed Fargo, N. D., 47 to 23. These teams are champions of their respective states. The summary:

Rockford H. S., Rockford, Ill., defeated Pine Bluff H. S., Pine Bluff, Ark., 35 to 17. Morton H. S., Cicero, Ill., defeated Bangor, Me., 55 to 19. Kansas City, Kan., defeated Fargo H. S., Fargo, N. D., 47 to 23.

Robert H. S., Kansas City, Mo., defeated Bellevue H. S., Bellevue, O., 21 to 17.

FERRY WILL LINK NORTH AND SOUTH

LEWES, Del., April 3 (Special Correspondence)—As soon as Governor Denys signs the bill appropriating \$30,000 for the construction here of a wharf where boats from Cape May, N. J., may dock the last obstacle in the way of a highway between New Jersey and Delaware that will link the north with the south will have been surmounted. The Governor is expected to sign the bill this week.

The State of New Jersey which is completing a magnificent highway system from Jersey City to Cape May will operate the ferry boat plying between Cape May and Lewes. The ferry will be a convenience to motorists, and will afford lower Delaware farmers an outlet for their crops.

ITALY HONORS MR. BANTON

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 5—District Attorney Joab H. Banton of New York has notified that he has just been made a "chevalier" of the Order of the Crown of Italy. The degree was conferred "in recognition of distinguished services" to the Italian people both in private life and as a public official.

WALL TO LEAD PRINCETON
PRINCETON, N. J., April 5—A. C. Wall '24 of West Orange was elected captain of the Princeton University hockey team for 1924 here yesterday. Wall played left defense on the team during the past season.

Everything for the Business Man or Woman

THE RICHMOND & BACKUS CO.
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Library Park Hotel
Restaurant
Cor. Library Ave. & Gratiot, Detroit

Please try our popular priced
Dining Room

Illinois A. C. Meets Stanford for Title

Winner Will Be Water-Polo
Champion of the United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., April 5—Finals for the water-polo championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States are to be contested here tonight between the Illinois' Athletic Club, former champions, and Leland Stanford Junior University of California, Pacific Coast champions. More world's records are expected to be broken in the four swimming races for men and women scheduled.

Two new world's records were set last night when R. D. Skelton of the Illinois Athletic Club clipped 44.5s. from his own mark by swimming the 200-yard breast stroke in 33.35s., and Weissmuller of the same club bettered his own record in the 150-yard backstroke by 2.3s., swimming it in 4m. 42s. Skelton's performance was in an exhibition, while Weissmuller's was for the national senior championships. The events were held in the 60-foot pool of the Illinois A. C.

Rogers of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, defending the backstroke championship, was barely nosed out of third place by Melvin Morse of the Cleveland Y. M. C. A. William Bachrach, tricolor coach, sprang a surprise in Illinois' A. C. race, taking second in the final.

Harry Hazellhurst, coach of the Chicago Athletic Association water-polo team, which was eliminated last night, 12 to 6, by the I. A. C., in the first round, announced he would challenge the loser of the final tonight. According to the agreement, if the Leland Stanford team is the loser and is challenged, the game will be played at eight o'clock Friday morning, as the team must catch a train. If the I. A. C. fails to come through, the challenge will be held at a later date.

Competition for second and third place in the national senior 400-yard relay championship was a close battle between the Stanford team and Northwestern University. The Illinois Athletic Club team was an easy first-place winner, but failed to break its own world's record. 3m. 39.25s., for the event. The time recorded was 3m. 42s.

Stanford gained a lead of half a tank on Northwestern in the first set, but the third men on each team got the touch together. With R. T. Breyer '25 delivering a brilliant finish, the Northwestern team took second.

The polo game was close in the first half, with keen guarding on both sides. At the intermission of the I. A. C., 5 to 4. The tricolor came strong again in the second half and swamped again the Cherry Circle. W. L. Wallen Jr., forward, was the winning scorer with 4 goals. H. R. Topp, Cherry Circle forward, equalized this performance for the losers. The summary:

150-Yard Backstroke—Men's Senior National Championship—Won by John Weissmuller, Illinois A. C.; Oliver Horn, Lehigh University, second; Melvin Morse, Cleveland Y. M. C. A., third. William Kegeler, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Time—42s. (New world's record).

400-Yard Relay—Men's Senior National Championship—Won by Illinois Athletic Club (Peter Weissmuller, H. H. Kruger, John Weissmuller, John Klemm); Northwestern University (G. Dickson, P. T. Breyer), second.

100-Yard Free-Style Women's Open—Won by Miss Sybil Bauer, Illinois A. C.; Miss Edna O'Connell, Illinois A. C. (handicap 10s.), second; Miss Miriam Wheeler, Illinois A. C. (handicap 10s.), third.

100-Yard Backstroke Women's Open—Won by Miss Sybil Bauer, Illinois A. C.; Miss Marjorie Imbs, Illinois A. C. (handicap 15s.), second. Time—1m. 15.8s.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Mysterious Sign at the Top of the Cliff

IT WAS the year the Wards went home to Grandfather's New Hampshire farm for Thanksgiving, when Edward was quite small, that he first spied the sign from the train window. They had just been riding through miles and miles of birch territory—long, level stretches, rocky hillsides, and gullies where the slender trees crept down as if to sip a drink of sparkling water. Suddenly the birch country stopped, the last brook flashed past, and Edward sat up straight and eager.

Just then the train swung around a huge cliff, the track bed itself being blasted out of the solid rock. Halfway up the cliff was a great sign, with big painted letters that flashed past Edward's eager eyes. "If—if," he read—and that was all. Cliff and sign and legend were gone!

"Oh, what did it say? Didn't you read it, Mother?"

But Mother had been looking across the aisle, and had not even noticed.

"How can we find out?" queried the boy, forgetting his long day on the train. "Here's a town, now. Someone will get on, to know about a sign in such a funny place." Oh, dear—we aren't even stopping."

And in a twinkling the handful of houses by the track was left far behind. "And we didn't even see its name," mourned Edward.

"Never mind," said Father. "We'll be coming this way next year, and you can keep a sharp lookout for the spot again. Do you think you can remember about where we passed it, through a whole year?"

"Of course I can," said the lad stoutly. "I read the first word of it, too. It said: 'If—if something.'"

The next day found the Wards returning to New York by another route, and the mysterious sign was forgotten for a time. But, when next autumn saw the three starting out upon their annual trip to New England, thanks to Edward's eagerness, the great cliff loomed foremost in the thought of them all.

"But you won't know where to look for it again, Son," joked his father. "We came 3000 miles last year, and we didn't even know the name of the next town. You might as well look for the proverbial needle in a haystack."

"But I'm older, now," came the prompt reply, "and the sign came just where the birches stopped, after we got into New Hampshire. Don't you remember, Mother?" (Mother nodded.) "And then the big, big cliff, and the sign said: 'If—if something.'"

The Sign Is Lost Again

Edward watched carefully, from his window, as the towns flew past. Now the hillside birches were growing thinner and thinner. Suddenly they crossed a brook that he recalled—then a stretch of fields. Just then, with a roar, a long freight train darkened their window on the cliff side of the road. A long shadow—car after car! Bright sunlight again—but in that precious few moments they had left the rocky landmark, with its message still unread, behind them! Two big tears splashed down the boy's cheeks.

"There! We've lost it, now. We didn't meet any old freight train here last year. Why couldn't we have done it somewhere else, instead?"

"Never mind, Ned," coaxed his father, half sharing the boy's regret. "We'll get a good look at that sign next year, won't we?"

"If—we can," replied Edward, with a feeble smile and a long, backward look.

Alas, before the next Thanksgiving there was a change in the train schedules. "I dread to tell Ned," said his mother to her father, as they discussed the trip in October, "that we can't get into B— till 9 at night. That means that we go by his precious cliff at dusk. I wish there were some way in which we could find out what that

sign says. He won't be satisfied till he finds out all about it."

"We'll show him how to read timetables," suggested Mr. Ward, "and let him plan out our trip for us. Then he will gradually realize that we'll be going through southern New Hampshire about dusk. It does seem too bad for the lad's sake."

Edward swallowed his disappointment stoutly. Though his resourcefulness was steadily increasing in many directions, yet the riddle of the cliff seemed as unanswerable as ever.

Twice Edward read the penciled note through which he ran to his mother. "But she didn't tell me what the note said," after all. Mother! I thought I was really going to find out, but I just don't like to give the old thing up."

Even the Brakeman Disappoints

A friendly brakeman became the target of his numerous queries on the third Thanksgiving journey. The former had answered countless questions, before Edward shyly put to him an offhand remark about his heart's desire.

"That cliff?" said his new friend. "Mighty big heap o' rock, isn't it? Cost the railroad a pile o' money to put the track through that hill. Sign on it? Well now, I can't say, rightly. Might be some hotel ad, likely."

"What's the next town?" asked the boy, a new idea occurring to him. "B—" was the reply. "N— is just back, down the line—last cluster of houses among the spool birches you noticed all along there."

As soon as ever they reached home after the holidays, a note went forth, like Nosh's dove, but this time to N—, the little woods town. The postmaster smiled as he read the round handwriting: "For some 9-year-old boy in the birch settlement at N—, N. H."

"Some youngster collecting stamps, probly. I'll put it in the Ames' box. Must be a nine-year-old 'mong that parcel of young ones, and they'll all be tickled enough to see a real letter."

"What you know, Ames?" In the last little shanty in the birch woods at N— finally made out the import of the precious letter which the RFD carrier proffered at their door. There was much excited surveying of its contents, though only three of the noisy group could read it passably well. Twelve-year-old Salside summed it up for the flock. "Some little boy in New York State wants to know what a big sign on a cliff round here says. He comes by every year on the train, but so quick that the words just scot by. Reckon that would be Whitall cliff, Tommy? You've been there. What do the sign words say, anyhow?"

"Dunno," replied that lad briefly. "I was helping Dad. I don't recollect."

"Come wild strawberry time," said Salside, "we'll make a picnic there; and then we'll write and answer this boy. See, I'll put his letter and stamp up here. Don't you young ones touch it."

Patiently Edward waited, and all unknown to him, Salside was as good as her word. The June picnic was a great success in the eyes of the Ames children; but not so for Edward.

"Dear Mr. Boy," ran the scratchy communication from the birch lands. "We ask to inform you that there ain't any sign on Whitall any more. It blue down. Tommy has it once, but he can't recollect what it said. Yours respectfully, Salside Ames, and all."

"Dad," replied that lad briefly. "I was helping Dad. I don't recollect."

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Another Letter From Salside Ames

The weeks went on, and he tried to forget the incident. Then out of the blue came another scrawly missive, with blurred postmark. Edward peeked his brows over it. Where had he seen that writing before? He tore it open and read eagerly: "Dear Mr. Boy, We lost your address, till I cleaned the shelves yesterday. So could not tell you about the sign. School began last week, and Teacher put a motto on the board. When our Tommy saw it he hollered right out: 'That's what

the sign on Whitall said, ain't it, Teacher?' And Teacher looked sprised,

and said, 'S-sh, yes, I read it there one

day, and I thought it was a good

memory gem for us to start Septem-

ber. You see, it was hard to lay the

railroad track at Whitall, so when it

was done some men put up that sign

to remind folks. We are glad we found

out. We hope you will like to know.

Your friend, Salside Ames, and others.

Twice Edward read the penciled

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Edward swallowed his disappointment stoutly. Though his resourcefulness was steadily increasing in many directions, yet the riddle of the cliff seemed as unanswerable as ever.

Twice Edward read the penciled

note through which he ran to his

mother. "But she didn't tell me what

the note said," after all. Mother!

I thought I was really going to find

out, but I just don't like to give the

old thing up."

Edward swallowed his disappointment stoutly. Though his resourcefulness was steadily

EDUCATIONAL

Movement for Peace Taking Shape Among Educators of Many Nations

London, England
Special Correspondence
MR. W. G. COVE, president of the English National Union of Teachers, in an interview granted a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, discussed the subject of international relations between educational organizations.

Mr. Cove's authority in this matter is generally recognized. Although the youngest president the National Union of Teachers has ever had, his ability and fame are such that he was present as an invited guest of the National Education Association of America at their annual conference held last year at Boston; he represented English teachers at the World's Peace Conference at The Hague last December; he is to represent them again at the World Conference on Education to be held at San Francisco next July; and he is to visit the United States by invitation to engage in lecture and propaganda work in education next autumn.

In response to questions Mr. Cove said that at the World's Conference at The Hague, all sections, not only those belonging to educational bodies, were agreed, in the main, that emphasis should be placed upon educational methods in pursuit of the goal of international peace. "It was the general opinion," said Mr. Cove, "that hitherto war has been encouraged both by the arts and by education, by which means military heroes have been held up for admiration, rather than great thinkers and discoverers."

Urge Complete Change

On the important point as to the educational methods adopted Mr. Cove urged a complete change in education in general and especially in the teaching of history. "Attention should be focused," he said, "upon knowledge of the history of civilization, the names and ideas of great thinkers, and the deeds of inventors, the names of military heroes being relegated to obscurity. The arts should be enlisted in the service

of peace propaganda, by the production of monuments commemorating and honoring persons who have served the cause of peace or promoted the true advancement of mankind. Use should be made of the biotope, both in and out of school, for the same end."

Referring to the Hague Conference of last December, Mr. Cove indorsed the resolution which was passed at that gathering urging thinkers and writers of all nations to devote their talents to the cause of international solidarity. He strongly favors the establishment of an international federation, not only of educationalists, but also of all professional and intellectual workers, as one of the most potent means of carrying out this ideal.

To Keep Alert

At the final meeting at The Hague a provisional committee of teachers' organizations was established. The chief European countries were represented at the meeting, including Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Holland and England. "The great danger of the present situation in this matter," said Mr. Cove, "is that there might possibly be two rival international organizations of teachers. I am strongly averse to any such outcome of this movement. It is only rendered possible by the past inactivity of the International Bureau, an inactivity which led the Dutch Class Teachers' Federation to take steps toward the setting up of an international. I am hoping, and I have strongly recommended in my report, that the N. U. T. shall keep in close touch with every preliminary step, and that the initial meeting should take place in London."

Mr. Cove is looking forward to the world conference at San Francisco with high hopes. The proceedings at The Hague have come just in time to set the ball rolling. San Francisco ought to give it a great impetus. The addition of America and other countries to the list of those taking steps toward an educational international cannot but add prestige and power to the movement.

Practical Plans for World Accord by Students at Hague

London, England
Special Correspondence
FOR the first time, English university students were officially represented at the Confédération Internationale des Etudiants held recently at The Hague. The other countries represented by delegates were: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Holland, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, and Ukraine, while Hungary, Iceland, and Latvia were unofficially represented, as were also emigrated Russian students in Central Europe.

Methods of Co-operation

The work undertaken was the organization of practical methods of co-operation between the students of different countries and elaboration of policies of expansion and internal development. It was decided that the French delegate should carry out a scheme for a C. I. E. magazine with official sections in French and English. The English and Belgian student unions were authorized to organize a C. I. E. summer camp in Belgium to last for three weeks, for which a site on one of the finest golf links in Europe has been secured, and an invitation to hold the next council meeting in Oxford next September was accepted. The most difficult question the council had to deal with was in connection with a proposal to invite the German students' union to co-operate. The upshot of the discussion, in which English influence helped to harmonize some discordant voices, was a decision to refer the matter back to the several national unions. There is to be a C. I. E. congress in Warsaw in 1924.

A New Seriousness

Associations of university students in Europe have not in the past been, on the whole, remarkable for stability, and their spheres of influence have but rarely extended beyond the membership of their several universities, but since the war many have become imbued with a new seriousness of purpose and developed a capacity for co-operation owing partly to the presence among them of ex-service men and others whose studies were interrupted and whose experience of life has been widened and deepened by the war. To this new energy is attributable the formation in 1919 at Strasbourg of the alliance of official national unions known as the C. I. E. "for conference about matters of educational and social interest, and joint action for the furtherance of their common aims."

The constitution of the Confédération specifically excludes from discussion all religious and political questions and, as originally framed, excluded former enemy countries from membership until they should have been admitted to the League of Nations. At a time when international relations seem to be strained in Europe one explores any movement toward mutual understanding among people of different countries if its professions are sincere and it is able to defend itself against exploitation by persons with sinister aims.

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Constructive Values in Boy Patrol

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence

BECAUSE boys are being made to feel that they are a part of the City Government, the Boy Patrol of the Chicago schools is having beneficial results from an educational as well as a practical standpoint. Two years ago this patrol was organized to insure the safekeeping of the pupils of the various schools in the streets. The plan was worked out with the police department.

In each school a group of boys are furnished with arm bands and a commission, signed by the superintendent of police, giving the boys authority to act in protecting the pupils going to and from school. The plan has worked out in a very satisfactory way, it is reported by school officials

in 1913 in Holland. There now exist six girls' primary so-called Kartini schools in Java which are subsidized by this society and by the Dutch Indian Government. The school in Batavia has about 250 pupils, Buitenzorg 210, Madipo 220, Malang 170, Semarang 175, and there is a school at Cherbon. These schools have seven one-year classes. The school at Batavia provides a kindergarten course for 100 pupils, and the school at Buitenzorg a course for cooking. Instruction is given in Dutch, and mainly by Dutch instructors. A small part of the personnel are natives.

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DELEGATES DEBATE FORMATION OF GREAT ARAB CONFEDERATION

Self-Government in Syria Merely Nominal—From Indian Ocean to Morocco Nationalism Makes Great Strides

By CRAWFORD PRICE
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 16.—The early days of March witnessed the gathering in London of a conference which attracted practically no public interest at the time, but which nevertheless may profoundly influence the political development of the Middle East. From nearly all parts of the Arab countries there assembled delegates who, for four days, exhaustively debated a project for the formation of a great Arab Confederation.

The exigencies of the war compelled the British Government to issue the famous Balfour Declaration, which created a national home for the Jews in Palestine and may be said to have infringed upon the sovereignty of the Arab majority in that country. Still greater exception can be taken by the Arabs to French rule in Syria, where the scheme of self-government is merely nominal, and supreme jurisdiction remains, and is likely to remain, in the hands of the French military authorities. It is only in Arabia, Iraq or Mesopotamia, and Trans-Jordania that the independence of the nations has been fully recognized.

Triumph for Ruling Family

In so far as this policy has been pursued, it represents a distinct triumph for the ruling family of the Hedjaz. Hussein, the chief of the clan, has been recognized as King of the Hedjaz; one of his sons, Abdallah, is now the ruler of Trans-Jordania, another, in the person of Feisal, the chosen of Syria, has been compensated with the kingship of Iraq. Their joint rule undoubtedly represents a standing menace to the French in Syria, and in a lesser degree to the Jewish régime in Palestine.

In the earlier part of the war the British Government found it difficult to decide which of the Arabian chiefs should be the recipient of allied confidence, and although the choice of Hussein was abundantly justified, it was found necessary to secure the neutrality of his local enemies by means of financial bribes. Thus, more than one Arab chieftain is even today in receipt of a subsidy from the British Government which is really a payment made to insure his good behavior.

Difficulties Are Twofold

It will accordingly be clear that the difficulties in the way of an Arab confederation are twofold. Its promoters must, in the first place, unite the various tribes and nations of the desert, and jealousy. It is only then

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

"The Enchanted Cottage"

Presented in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, April 3
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Laura Pennington.....Katherine Cornell
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Rieg.

In the first act of Maurice Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird" the fairy Berylline tells the two birds Mytil and Tytyl of her ability to see things with very different eyes than theirs. The children have ignored the most common stones such as marble and granite, and have admired the diamonds, rubies and sapphires as precious stones. Berylline says "All stones are alike, all stones are precious," but man sees only a few of them. The only enchantment in connection with "The Enchanted Cottage" is the fact that its two chief occupants see one another with the eyes of love and thereby see not the defects but the beauties each possesses.

Oliver Bashforth has taken a little cottage on the edge of the estate of Lord Wishborough's country seat in Sussex, England. A faithful woman servant has been the only other occupant of the cottage. Oliver's desire to live the secluded life is due to the fact that he has been shell-shocked in the war, and cannot bear to have his social friends see him in his present unfit condition. To the cottage one day there comes Laura Pennington, the "Angel of the Village" (every community has such a one in its midst). Laura comes on an errand of mercy, leading to the cottage a man whose eyes have been injured in the war. Laura is kindness itself, but she is what those who judge by outward appearances alone would call homely. The men of the village admire her goodness, but no one wants to marry her.

Oliver is impressed by Laura's gentle helpfulness, and as he considers his life about over anyway, he proposes that they get married as a matter of convenience and of mutual helpfulness. After careful consideration, Laura accepts, and after the wedding, greater to the surprise of both, they fall in love with each other. With the eyes of love, Laura sees Oliver erect and in fine health, while Oliver sees her as being beautiful. For several days the only one beside themselves who sees them is the old housekeeper. Laura is so overjoyed with her newly acquired beauty and Oliver with his health and erectness, that they send for Oliver's parents in order that they may share the joy of the wonderful transformation.

The friend who cannot see but has taken their word for the change in them has been asked to prepare the parents for the great surprise in store for them, when Laura and Oliver shall

enter the room. The parents arrive and the friends prepare them in glowing terms for the great beauty and change they are to behold, when down the stairs come Laura and Oliver. They now appear to the audience as seen by Oliver's parents and the rest of the world. They are again homely and distorted.

Mr. Pinero has used a theme of charming possibilities. A theme that might have tested the dramatic genius of the greatest playwright of all times, but his subject matter is much better

in us." If "color is in us," if, as Shakespeare says, "Love looks not with the eyes, but with the mind," then why turn the idea into an illusion? Nothing is so untrue as the statement "too good to be true." Nothing is too good to be true, else would the very word itself go out of existence. If love makes Laura and Oliver satisfactory in each other's eyes, they may well borrow Petruccio's line regarding Katherine and say to the world, "What's that to thee? If she and I be pleased, what's that to thee?"

Why present a theme and then deny its truth like a predestination who does a trick and then shows the audience that they have been tricked. Nor does the ancient dramatic device employed by Mr. Pinero, of bringing in the lovely golden-haired child as a

Shakespeare in Dublin

Dublin, Feb. 14

Special Correspondence

DUBLIN is receiving Mr. Charles Doran and his company with the greatest enthusiasm, and in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the Shakespearean artist revealed, very simply, the reason.

Throughout the interview Mr. Doran spoke quietly and earnestly. He told how as a very young man he went to London, hoping for an opening on the stage, at first without success; now at 22 years of age he played in a local company in Dublin, and was recognized by the sub-provost of Trinity College, Dr. G. Ferdinand Shaw, to be an artist of promise.

Dr. Shaw's recognition was Doran's opportunity. An introduction to Mr. Frank Benson (later Sir Frank) followed, and Mr. Doran went with him to London. Experience came quickly. He was engaged by Sir Herbert Tree to play in "Resurrection," adapted from Tolstoy's novel. Later he played the Count de Tourney in Fred Terry's first production of "The Scarlet Pimpernel." After traveling in America, Australia and Africa, he returned to England and was engaged by Sir Frank Benson to play Hamlet, Macbeth, Petruccio and other parts.

Until the World War broke out, Mr. Doran continued his work, gaining the experience and insight which later were so useful to him. For physical reasons he was unable to join up, and he played a great deal in the soldiers' camps.

Then came the great decision. Hostilities had ceased, and with their cessation Mr. Doran experienced a great desire to break away from the commercialism so often expressed in the work of the theaters. "I felt that I must stifle or expand," he said, "and I finally decided to carry out a long-cherished ambition to organize a company as an artist. I knew I had a message to give to the world, and I chose the stage as the vehicle. On Feb. 23, 1923, in Lincoln, my company's first performance was given. Since then I have traveled in England, Ireland and Wales, presenting Shakespearean drama to the people."

On being questioned about the other members of his company, Mr. Doran said, "I allow them all to be individual and only require a coherent adhesion to the main elements of technique. 'The play's the thing,' and must not be interfered with in any way.

"Shakespeare, who was supposed to spell bankruptcy to the actor," Mr. Doran went on, "has now come into his own. The world convulsion of 1914-18 has set people thinking on sober lines, they are finding inanities unsatisfying, and I am convinced that there is a demand in the younger generations for healthier drama and indications of a greater interest in Shakespeare. This is one of the most

Mr. Doran expressed great hopes of paying a visit to Canada and the United States, adding that he hoped he intends some day to make those places he has already visited in South Africa and Australia.

Mr. Brady has provided a good cast and production, and the play has been well directed by Jessie Bonstelle and William A. Brady Jr. Katherine Cornell gives an excellent performance of the part of Laura as does Noel Teale in the rôle of Oliver. Gilbert Emery is a distinguished figure and gives a fine performance of the Major. Breezy character studies, each one a gem, are offered by Harry Neville, Ethel Wright, Winifred Fraser and Herbert Bunston. Clara Blandick does some effective acting as housekeeper. F. L. S.

Oberlin College Club

OBERLIN, O., March 30 — The Oberlin College Dramatic Club, which traveled 2000 miles during the December holidays, playing 10 engagements in New York, Boston, Buffalo, Amherst, Mass., etc., announces a new schedule for its spring tour. On March 28 the club opened in Canton, O., and on March 30 appeared in Ithaca, N. Y. On April 3 it is in Portsmouth, O., and concludes the next evening at Bellevue, O. On tour, the Oberlin Club carries its own lighting equipment, curtains, draperies, cycloramas, properties and costumes.

This is the last important sale at these galleries under the direction of Thomas E. Kirby and Gustavus T. Kirby, who are retiring after many years of active service in this field of art. Under their direction have occurred such notable sales as the Marquand, Bishop, Yerkes, Hoe, Borden, Lambert, Hearn and many others which have made art history. The American Art Association will be administered under the direction of Otto Bernet and H. H. Parke, in association with Courtland F. Bishop, the well-known art patron. R. F.

CHICAGO

HENRY FORD SAYS:
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A new comedy
GEORGE M. COHAN's Production
A New American Comedy
"TWO FELLOWS AND A GIRL"
By Vincent Lawrence

TO OUR READERS
Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Dispersal of Salomon Art Collection

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, April 4
THE notable collection of French and Italian art gathered by William Salomon, now on exhibition at the galleries of the American Art Association, will be offered at auction today and at subsequent sessions. This is the outstanding sale of the year and compares favorably in certain respects to the many now historic collections that have passed through these galleries. Although shorn of its chief glory—the group of Italian primitives which were sold separately earlier in the year to a well-known dealer for a sum said to be \$1,000,000—the collection Mr. Salomon made for his mansion on Fifth Avenue, New York, remains of great importance as regards its French eighteenth-century and Italian Renaissance art.

Aided by the finest critical judgment of experts and dealers, this banker, philanthropist and patron of art sought only to secure the most perfect examples of the two periods wherein he specialized. From all parts of Europe he brought rare furnishings for the embellishment of the palatial home in which these art treasures were to be displayed. If the Salomon mansion is not sold privately prior to the opening of the sale, it will be offered at public auction at the conclusion of the last session. As seen in the sumptuous galleries of the American Art Association, much of the original effect is preserved in the harmonious arrangement that Miss R. H. Lorenz's skillful installation has provided. The tapestries, paintings, rugs, wall hangings, textiles, commodes, tables, desks, tapestried chairs and sofas, canopied beds, bronzes, statues, faience, various and sundry objects d'art, all combine to produce an effect of great richness and beauty.

In the central gallery are grouped the Italian bronzes and faience, the Della Robbia relief, the sumptuous pieces of Italian cabinet work, the primitive paintings and many various statues and fabrics. The sixteenth century tributary Urbino master, decorated in colors of lasting beauty and brilliance depicting the "Gods on Olympus" and the legend of similar make showing a design of the "Taking of Troy" are examples of the first importance. The Renaissance bronzes come from the hand of the famous Riccio, Bellano, from the workshop of Giovanni da Bologna, and other sources. The most important Italian paintings are a lovely and rare cabinet-painting of the "Madonna and Child with Saints" by Paolo Veronese and a "Portrait of a Young Man" by Lorenzo di Credi. The Venetian master appears in a

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Apr. 8th at 3.
REINOLD Werrenrath
Last Song Recital of Season. (Steinway Piano.)

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

PEOPLES

Begins Sat., April 14

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HOME FORUM

Ornithology and Criticism

SITTING this morning beside an open window, through which I could hear the calls of just-returning robins and bluebirds and song-sparrows, doubly dear after all these months of songless boughs and silent snow, I happened to come upon Mr. Le Gallienne's powerful poem, "To the Nightjar." In the first stanza, as everyone should know, he speaks disparagingly of the "dattered nightingale, ornate, melodious, impeccable," as a sort of feathered Tennyson, and then proceeds to rebuke the nightjar—Americans may safely substitute the whippoorwill—as a

Browning among the birds,
Spinning a homespun thread of coarsest song.
Ah! but the mighty rude sincerity—
Brawny and bracken-born, and hoarsely sweet,
Song of the hairy heather-honeyed throat.

Although I have never been able to see any necessity of crying down the Tennysons and nightingales of the world—surely very good things in their admirable way—in order to give due praise to the nightjars and Brownings, yet I feel that Mr. Le Gallienne has brought literary criticism and ornithology together in this poem very deftly. Anyone who knows the birds, but no poetry, may learn as much about Browning from these few lines as most people get from a course of lectures, and one who knows his Browning, but no birds, may feel in reading them that the poem is as good as a field glass. But the reader who gets the greatest delight and profit from this unusual mingling of field and study is he, of course, who knows both poetry and birds, to whom Tennyson and Browning are familiar voices and all the birds are poets. The poem was made for that sort of reader, not for the bookworm and not for the mere naturalist, but for the man or woman who can recall the bristling sibilants of Browning while listening to the whippoorwill in the darkening woods of Maine, or when hearing the raucous call of the nightjar among the downs of Devon.

There should be something for all tastes in this sort of writing, which seems to move the study out of doors and to bring the breath of heaven, at all seasons, streaming through one's study window. The books of John Burroughs and of Thoreau are so delightful because they always do this. All of them are what Thoreau hoped his "Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers" might be—"hypothetical." That is, they are all roofless books, written in the woods and fields under the open sky, their authors having never learned to think of letters and of words as separate or even separable things. You open "Walden" or, perhaps, "Wake Robin," expecting to read, like Hamlet, only "words, words," and instead of that you find

yourself reading pine trees and bird calls and all the signs of the changing seasons. Always it is an agreeable surprise, no matter how many times one may have experienced it before, to find that the majesty of mountains and the song of the wind can be brought to one as he sits indoors by the winter fire simply through the agency of black marks on white paper.

Almost any mingling of literature with the open air is somehow subtly pleasing to an active sensibility. One loves to have a little wind ruffle the pages of the book he is reading, mak-

grown its youth and its poverty. It is abundant, and it is becoming mature to the verge of sophistication. It has acquired a history, it has developed critical tendencies, it has participated in successive movements, it has produced schools and has evolved styles, it has discovered wide ranges of new material, it has made significant innovations in form, it has even put forth dialectical branches from a sturdy rooted vernacular stock. It has been subject to many influences, but it has also been widely influential. It exhibits all the resources and powers of a national literature. At no very distant period in the future, its bulk and diversity will be so immense that

On a Picture of a Girl Singing

Art can no more; and thou dost still
Defy the painter's baffled skill!
And even thus, could art surprise
The sweetness of thy dreaming eyes,
Who could recapture or prolong
The thrill of thy ecstatic song?
When eye and ear alike were bent
On thee in silent wonderment;
When thou to thy accordant lyre
Didst breathe thy soul in words of fire.

—Paulus Silentiarius (6th Century A.D.). Translation from the Greek by A. C. Benson, in "The Reed of Pan."

them: "Eoo-hoo-oo-ooool!" and, turning, they fled in horror. Recessional tails whirled round a leafy corner. I patted an agitated Polly, who was proceeding in jumps sideways up the hill. "So, lamb! They'll go." They did; and were waiting for us, bunches by the barnyard gate. Mealy luring them with oats, I shut them in the sheds. Fences must be mended before they were let loose; evidently they had found a fresh outlet somewhere. . . . Bother a brush fence, anyway!

Garnished with my usual outfit of nails, hatchet, and spikes, I rode hopefully forth to repair. My last mend had lasted nearly a week. . . . It was

"Joy Cometh in the Morning"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT CAN be confidently said that when the dwellers on earth obtain the true spiritual sense of the source and meaning of joy and a broader understanding of morning, they will be far happier than they ever were in the material interpretation of these terms. The common sense of joy, expressed, say, in some transitory material pleasure, and the limited sense of morning as being a diurnal period of a few hours, surely are far from defining or even illustrating joy, or giving proper scope to the thought of morning.

This is what Christian Science is constantly doing wherever properly applied. It dissipates the grim despair of seemingly hopeless physical conditions, brings happiness and peace to those formerly ruled apparently by "darkness; doubt; fear;" strength and harmonious conditions to those formerly pain-racked and weak. And, with every dawning of the glorious light of Truth, away go the phantoms of ignorance and superstition; for "joy cometh in the morning."

Many, indeed, can now testify to this glad experience as coming in all the hours. The demonstration of Christian Science in its morning; and this, independent of time's regularities, may come at midnight, at cock-crow, high noon, or under the calm of gentle twilight. It may come after the long vigil of hours or nights many; but to the receptive heart the revelation of Truth, in Christian Science, does come as a benediction, in which hope and faith join hands, and joy unspeakable sings in gratitude to God, who is divine Love and "altogether lovely."

Such joy, coming with every new daybreak of light and Truth, has no taint of materiality or earthly gross, or personal satisfaction; but is the pure joy of love, the gladness of heart promised in the Scriptures. It never lifts one up in ecstasies of physical pleasure, to be followed by reactions of depression or sorrow. It is the joy of God, preparing the heart for new joys, which radiate to all and dispel the shadows caused by sin and ignorance. It gives true force to all who reflect it; for joy understood is strength. The joyful heart knows the one God, who over strengthens His children.

Today, therefore, the prophecy is being fulfilled: "And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away." This, then, is God's good morning of the revelation of Truth and Love.

The Sea

The view of it inspires a delight and ecstasy which is not only hard to describe, but which has something secret in it that a man should not utter loudly.—Thackeray.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Hamlet's Crown

Horatio took me to a cliff
Upon the edge of things
And said: "Behold a cataract
Of the thrones of old dream kings."
And I saw the thrones falling
From the high stars to the deep:
Red thrones, green thrones,
To everlasting sleep.
I saw crowns falling

From the zenith to the pit:
Crowns of man's mighty moods
And whims of little wit.
And all the birds of Elsinore
Flew round Horatio's head
And crying said:

"Though all the crowns go down,
Hamlet, Hamlet, will never lose his crown."

—Vachel Lindsay.

Romance in Ecuador

Of all the men with whom we talked
only two were sympathetic. They
were both mining engineers familiar
with most of South America.

"You'll find Ecuador immensely interesting," said one of them. "It's like going back two hundred years."

These men, whose profession had
taught them the charm of lonely and
neglected lands, understood the forces
which drew us to Ecuador; these men,
and later the purser with his "Ro-
mantic!" But that was not until after
he had sailed.

But I needed only to know that
when the wind stirred the palm-trees
I might fit my eyes to eternal snows.
I needed only to remember the "red
ponchos . . . visible for great dis-
tances" "Going back two hun-
dred years" "an avenue of vast
volcanoes" What better rea-
son could one have for going to
Ecuador? Yes, it would be romantic!

Six weeks later we sailed upon that
ship which had loomed so big and
white in the night. For days we did
not sight a ship, nor even a dim out-
line of land. There was only the
limitless ocean, the limitless sky. A
flying-fish was an event. It was im-
portant whether the wind came from
this direction or that, or what was the
color of sea and sky.

There was a day when we passed
Haiti. Over its silly outline a storm
was breaking. On our starboard the
ocean remained steel blue, oily, mon-
otone, unbroken. On the port side it
suddenly became indigo, flecked with
tiny white-caps.

At night there glittered the silver
crescent of a harvest-moon. The sea

Setting Out the Hives

How exciting it was, the day my
father's bees were taken up to the
hives, and left to gather their honey
from the heather. Some eight or ten
hives were securely packed in a big
farm cart, and we set out early in
the morning. In the Northumberland
village everyone turned out to see us,
as only my father had these "new-
fangled" hives like wooden houses,
instead of the old skeps. We were ac-
companied by my father's two game-
keepers, JOHN and "Old John,"

commonly referred to as "The Lads."
These two brothers always worked
together. I can see them now: grizzled
and weather-beaten, sturdy and
kindly, in their corduroys, leather
leggings, heavy boots and tweed
coats (that had once belonged to my
father). As we drove past their cot-
tage, their sister, "Old Mary," waved
to us. Then the woman who kept the
village shop, and was a very great
friend of mine, ran out with a packet
of sweets, saying, "Here, my canny
bairn, just to eat as you go along."

At last we would get to the top of
Barkum and find a sunny, sheltered
spot behind a stone dyke beside a
little wood. There my father care-
fully arranged the hives, and after
our picnic luncheon came the greatest
treat of all, a walk through the purple
heather; then on to Lake Bonnyrig,
which I used to think must surely be
the loveliest spot on earth. Then
home we came with a view all the
way of the Tyne Valley, the children
in the farm cart, bumping over the
ruts in a delightful way which no
grown-up person would stand.

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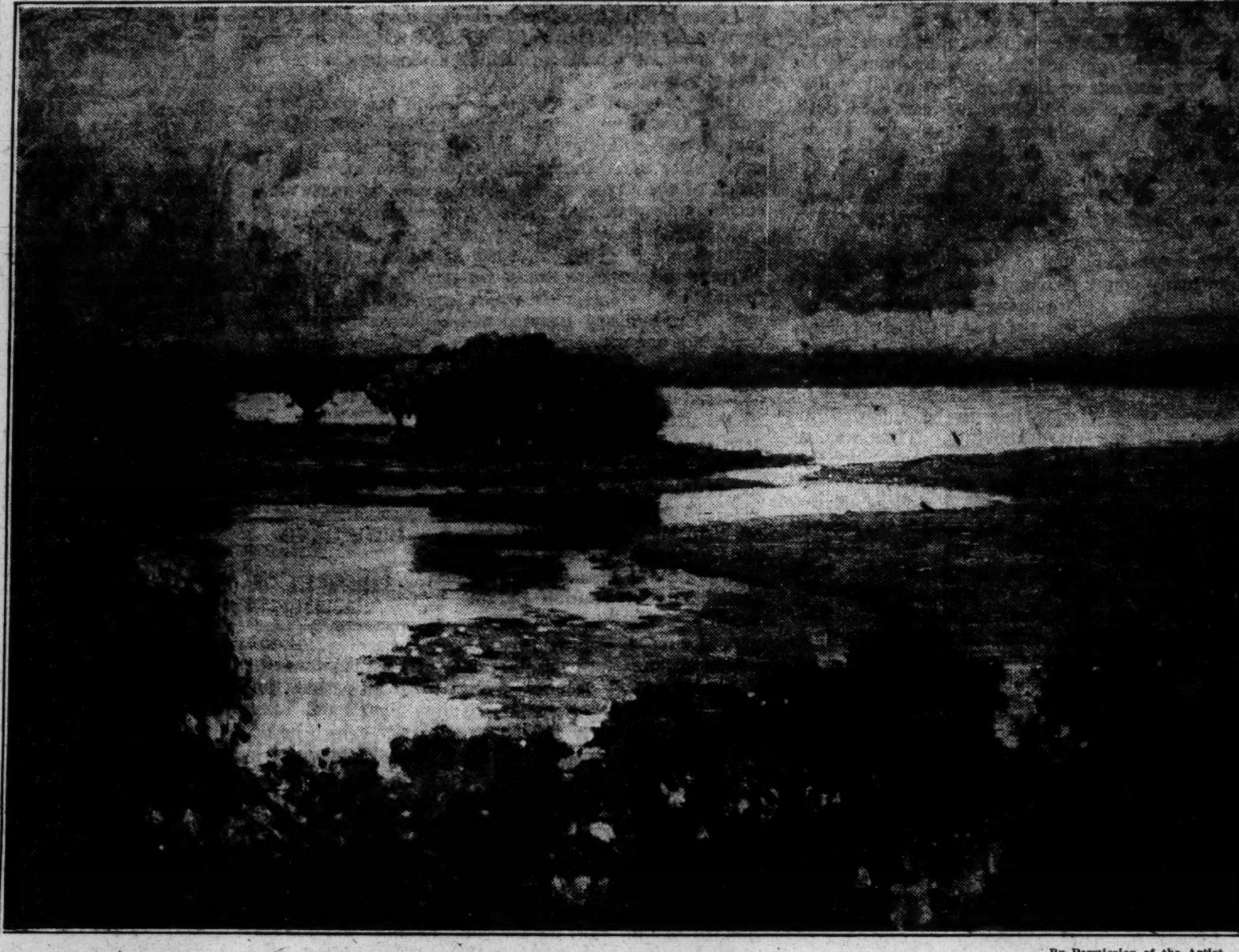
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"The Maumee River." From the Painting by Carlton T. Chapman

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Warbler Week

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's a widespread shy migration

The initiated know,

When the northern snows are melting

And the April breezes blow.

There's a stealthy, night invasion

Of wee planes across the sky,

When the flitting, tourist warblers

To Canada go by.

Across the sunny Gulf states

They launch their tiny craft,

No compass theirs, to guide them

Straight as an arrow shaft.

Virginia, New Jersey,

And now New England.

The presence of the warblers,

That elusive, winging host.

So many, many of them!

Their camouflage is neat—

Gay sunlit tints of yellow

Against the budding street.

A brief

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1923

Editorials

LORD ROBERT CECIL's contention that the only "big stick" to be wielded by the League of Nations is the power of public opinion, which it can organize and direct, is well taken. Only by the proper stimulation and direction of public opinion in America can the League of Nations be made complete by the admission of the United States to membership; and only in turn as it directs the wider public opinion of the world can its decisions on international questions be made effective. The use of armed force by the League to enforce its dictates is only a last resort. It is one that can be appealed to only under conditions so extreme as to be almost impossible. No one nation, which is a member of the League, can be compelled to send its troops at any time, anywhere, except with its own consent and approval. The main influence which the League can exert is moral influence. It can determine the merits of international controversies, declare its decision, and seek its enforcement, first, by an appeal to the public opinion of the nations affected; second, by the use of economic pressure; and only finally, and under conditions that would seldom prove practicable, by a resort to force.

It may be urged that in such a situation as that existing today between three of the former allied powers and Germany, moral influence, and even economic pressure, would prove impotent to effect a settlement. Whether such an apprehension is well founded must be a matter of divergent opinion. It is perfectly true that under existing conditions France and Belgium have made it clear that intervention on the part of any European power would be regarded by them as a distinctly unfriendly act. Appeal to the League now is out of the question, because Germany is not a member of the League. It is perfectly conceivable, however, that if all the parties to the late World War were members of the League of Nations, Germany, then having standing in the League and presenting to it an appeal, would be entitled to a hearing. If, as a result of this hearing, the case were adjudged against the rightfulness of the French action, it is wholly improbable that France would have defied the public opinion which would follow that finding. If it did offer such defiance, the other members of the League would be in a position to bring economic pressure to bear, which would almost certainly have checked the French in taking action opposed by the civilized opinion of the world.

It is essential to the fullest operation of public opinion that it should be organized public opinion. When it is urged today that public opinion is antagonistic to the French action in the Ruhr, it is impossible to prove that that is the case. Apparently British opinion is antagonistic, and apparently the opinion of the United States is favorable to France. Yet the estimate put on the opinion of these two countries is necessarily based upon more or less superficial observation. The utterances of public men, the editorial expressions of newspapers, occasional polls taken among leaders of thought, afford a basis for a rough estimate of the general state of the public mind. But there is nothing to give official corroboration to these estimates.

The League of Nations, were it complete in its organization and functioning as it can function when it shall be complete, would be able to present an official expression of the opinion of all nations involved. To such opinion almost any government, however headstrong, however intransigent, would almost invariably bow. Lord Robert Cecil is doing a useful service in emphasizing to American audiences this view of the functions of the League. It is as a most powerful force for the substitution of reason and rightly directed public sentiment for the power of the sword that the League finds its reason for existence.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is being used as a pirates' cove for illicit liquor trading, much to the discomfort of law-abiding people in that province. While other provinces of Canada, excepting Quebec, wisely determined to remain dry, after the experience of war-time prohibition, a referendum in British Columbia favored an experiment in so-called government control—the retailing of liquor through government stores. An increase in lawlessness and crime that is usually associated with liquor has followed this experiment, and British Columbia has become a resort for bootlegging and rum-running agencies, who find it easier to operate in a province under "government control" than under prohibition.

In an effort to suppress the illicit dealers, a year ago, British Columbia petitioned the Dominion Government for power to close private importing warehouses. According to a statement made by Attorney-General Manson in the provincial Legislature, 90 per cent of the nominal business of the liquor warehouse companies is the shipment of liquor into prohibition provinces and prohibition states. At the same time, the Attorney-General said, they carry on an illicit business within the Province. They are the main source of supply for law-breaking agencies in British Columbia, as well as against friendly neighboring states.

The Dominion Government responded last session by introducing an amendment to the Canadian Temperance Act, to allow any province to suppress the business of liquor importing and warehousing. The amendment carried in the House of Commons but, in the Senate, after allowing it to pass first and second readings, the Conservative senators caused it to be so altered as to

leave the private liquor agencies free to operate in British Columbia. Hence the Province, with a system of retailing liquor in government stores, has found itself becoming also the headquarters of rum-running and bootlegging agencies.

The Dominion Government has again introduced a bill to give British Columbia the same power as the dry provinces to close up the liquor warehousing companies. They menace the stability of the Government in the Province; and it is an embarrassing situation for the federal Government, of the same political party, to be unable to help their provincial conferees when British Columbia is in such difficulties with so-called government control. But apart from political considerations, it is against the best interests of the Dominion to allow the rum-running business to go on unchecked from the Canadian side, as it has gone on during recent months. Much will remain to be done after the private importing and warehousing is abolished in British Columbia. It is a step in the direction of better law enforcement, however. It should thus appeal to the Conservative senators.

With the approaching end of the college year, which will mean to many young men and women in the United States, as well as in other countries, the end of their college courses, will come the necessity of making definite and possibly irrevocable decision as to the particular line to be followed in future activities. Time was, a generation or more ago, when the young men and young women equipped with a college education were regarded as the possessors of current capital sufficient to insure their safe entry upon what were then regarded as the only suitable lines for educated persons to follow. The professions appealed to them most strongly. It was not to be thought of that the college graduate should enter into manufacturing. The more dignified departments of commerce, finance and railroad management, were not forbidden, it is true, but the great majority naturally took up studies which would fit them for the professions, or became teachers or instructors in the schools and colleges.

But a change has taken place, due probably to the increasing numbers of college graduates and the consequent competition in the professions, and perhaps in part to the recognition that even more profitable occupations are to be found in the great manufacturing industries and in the trades which fit the ambitious and studious for executive positions than in the more crowded professions. The result is that the college graduate, finding himself with no other equipment than the education he has gained, and in need of entering at once upon work which will insure a livelihood, is beginning to seek his opportunity outside the professions and outside the classroom. Of course there are thousands graduated from technical schools and colleges who have gone about it definitely to fit themselves as shop executives, engineers, and as efficiency experts. These usually have no difficulty whatever in connecting themselves with going organizations which are in need of just the service they are prepared to render.

But there is a class, and a large one, between the prospective professional man and the trained technical expert, who, with the end of the college year, must reach a vitally important decision. Those thus situated should not lose sight of the opportunity which intensive industrial training offers. In many of the trades which would receive them without regard to union labor regulations, the wages being paid are higher than the fees paid to the fledgling lawyer or his brethren in some of the other professions. The way of advancement should prove easy and rapid for the recruit who has the advantage of a college education. There is always room at the top, we have been told, and the top should be easy of attainment to those who are ambitious as well as qualified.

It is a mistake to believe that employment in the manual trades is undignified. It is dignified if it is honest, and it is profitable if it leads to the rewards which integrity and honest service merit. The office buildings of the larger cities of the United States are filled to overflowing with well-equipped yet struggling lawyers who are without clients, doctors who are without patients, and efficiency experts without experience. Their numbers will be increased, this year and next year, and in the years to come, only to make the struggle harder one. The young men and young women who are now at the crossroads should consider well, from their own standpoint, the problem which they alone can solve.

To the credit of the Michigan State Legislature, it should be said that their response to the charge that child-labor laws are being openly violated in the farming sections where sugar beets are grown on a large scale has been instant and emphatic. The people of Michigan take pardonable pride in the fact, as asserted by their State Superintendent of Public Instruction, that their Commonwealth "ranks among the lowest states of the Union in its percentage of child labor." They are proud of the fact that they have adequate child-labor laws, and that these laws are generally enforced. A special legislative committee has been appointed to investigate conditions in the territory where abuses have been reported, and it is probable that the evils which are found to exist will be eradicated.

It is interesting to note that the growers of sugar beets defend themselves against the charge that children are employed in the fields by making the counter charge that the report of the Child Labor Committee is a part of the propaganda of the Cuban sugar-cane growers. They deny that it is the practice to employ children under

ten years of age in the fields. In Cuba it is insisted that without the cheap labor supplied by native Negroes and Indians the Cuban sugar planters would be unable to compete with the producers of beet sugar in the United States. Why, then, should those who seek to make the American competition still harder to meet be encouraged by public indifference regarding the employment of poorly paid labor in the fields and sugar factories? The public is not inclined to regard very seriously the blanket denial interposed by the sugar-beet growers. Evidently the Michigan legislators are disposed to believe that there is some basis for the charges made by the investigators for the National Child Labor Committee, who spent some six months in making a thorough survey of the field.

Few states of the American Union can claim to be entirely free from the practices complained of. Michigan, accepting the figures compiled by state officials, can easily place itself among the states which may well be proud of their record. Its showing now is much more encouraging than that made by some of the states of New England and other sections of the country where children are illegally employed in mills and factories. There is no reasonable excuse for even the low percentage of child labor employment which seems to exist in Michigan. The industry fostered and benefited by the practice is not one which requires such illegal subsidizing.

No part of the scholarly and comprehensive address delivered a few days ago by Agustín Edwards, president of the fifth Pan-American Conference, now being held at Santiago, Chile, was more interesting or important than that dealing with what he referred to as the "language barrier" separating the peoples of North and South America. He discussed understandingly the relation of the League of Nations to America, the Monroe Doctrine, regional understandings, present international organizations for the settlement of disputes among American nations, improved relations between the United States and Latin America, and finally the language barrier, which he declared to be responsible for many misunderstandings in the past.

There can be nothing approaching complete international co-operation where there is not a thorough understanding among the peoples of the nations concerned. Señor Edwards, accepting this as a starting point, eloquently argued in support of a plan which would further this "meeting of the minds" of the people of the North and the South. "Let me ask you," he said, "did you ever see a North American who speaks perfectly in Spanish who did not like Latin Americans? I never have, and can say equally that I have never seen a Latin American who spoke English well who did not like North Americans. This language barrier is what may cause mischief." It is true, as has so often been said, that the people of North and South America have everything in common except language. And yet this barrier might be partially overcome.

In the Americas, for instance, there are approximately 207,000,000 people with similar aims, all seeking to live in harmony and to further the progress and well-being of the whole mass, who could work together, perhaps in complete harmony, were they able to speak a common language. These people, perhaps, could not all learn another language in addition to the one they now speak, but enough could accomplish that task to make it possible to meet on a common ground. As many as possible of those who speak Spanish or Portuguese would, of course, undertake to learn English, while the English-speaking people of the north might learn Spanish, the theory being that those able to speak that language can communicate with those speaking Portuguese.

The process is not difficult. The possibilities which are offered by the removal of a barrier which might be so easily overcome should, when understood, prompt immediate action. No single undertaking promises more as a means of promoting that world peace so greatly to be desired.

Editorial Notes

AMONG the many leagues and organizations of the world one by no means the least deserving of attention is the Neighbors' League of America, which is working to give foreign-born women the necessary training to fit them for a useful life in the United States. One center of this league is located in a vicinity harboring close to half-a-hundred nationalities, and within a small radius of its doors are housed 35,000 people, more than one-third of whom are, according to census reports, illiterate. The league finds that in the ordinary case an illiterate woman of average intelligence only takes five or six months to acquire sufficient acquaintance with the English language to enable her to read and write simple sentences, to talk sufficiently to keep in touch with her growing children, and to pass the literacy tests required for citizenship. The work of the league deserves notice, not because of its magnitude, but because of the sincerity with which it is being conducted.

IT WILL be more than interesting to see if the decision of the French Cabinet that the time would remain the same, but that everyone and everything in France, between April 28 and Nov. 3, should start and stop their various activities half an hour earlier than had been their custom. This decision was rendered after the Cabinet's efforts to secure the passage of a daylight-saving law had been blocked by opposition of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Le Trocquer, Minister of Public Works, who is responsible for the project, says he is sure the plan will work. It remains to be seen, however, according to skeptics, whether the cock will crow according to schedule and what the cow will have to say to the new proposal.

Halibut and a New Nation

The recent treaty concluded between the United States and Canada for the preservation of the halibut fisheries in Northern Pacific waters, including Bering Sea, and providing for a close season from November 16 of each year to February 15 of the year following, has created somewhat of a sensation not only in the British Empire, but in the realm of international law. This sensation has been due to the fact that for the first time in history Canada has signed a treaty solely in the person of a Canadian minister, and that the United States of America has apparently been willing to accept such a signature, although Canada does not possess those adjuncts of sovereignty which constitute statehood in the prevailing theories of international law.

The British Government had previously laid it down that in trade and commerce treaties Canadian plenipotentiaries would normally be employed, provided that the British Ambassador to the country concerned should be fully consulted in the negotiations. No treaty thus concluded received ratification without careful scrutiny by the British Cabinet. Even so late as last year the commercial treaty concluded between Canada and France was signed by the British Ambassador at Paris. The halibut treaty looks like something new. It is impossible, with the information at present available, to follow the sequence of events. It is clear, however, that the Canadian Government asked the Imperial Government that one of its members be given full powers to treat and to sign, and that these powers were granted.

The fact remains that the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, signed the treaty alone. The Senate of the United States has ratified it with a rider accepting it as of application to all "British nationals," and the Canadian Government proposes in the necessary concurrent legislation to accept the conditions laid down by the Senate of the United States. There is no vital difficulty here. The United States has, of course, full control over its territorial waters, and it has long been recognized that Canada has the same; and, as no one can fish in the extraterritorial waters of the seas concerned without using American or Canadian ports, the legislation necessary in both countries will result in the fact that the restrictions will apply to every country in the world, including citizens of the entire British Empire.

Far more interesting than the terms and ambit of the treaty are the problems which it raises; for example, that of procedure. Here it is at present impossible to dogmatize, but the prevailing opinion at the moment is that the procedure followed is that which held good when Canada signed the treaties with the Central Powers. On that occasion the Canadian Government advised the King by order-in-council to issue letters patent to Canadian ministers authorizing them to sign the impending peace treaties. Leaving aside the nomenclature peculiar to British usages, this procedure simply meant that Sir George Foster and the Hon. C. J. Doherty were nominated and authorized to act for Canada by the Canadian Government, but they received full powers to treat and to sign from the King, on the advice of the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Canadian Prime Minister has told the House of Commons that the British Government gave full powers to a Canadian minister, on request, to sign the halibut treaty, and he denied that any slight had been cast on Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador at Washington. What appears to have happened is that when the Canadian Government asked for such powers (corresponding presumably to the request in 1919), the Colonial-Secretary in transmitting them was not a formal channel, but was the adviser of the Crown (as the Foreign Secretary in 1919) and that he assumed responsibility for the treaty on behalf of the Crown.

Nothing disclosed in the diplomatic correspondence warrants the belief that the conclusion of the treaty was virtually an independent act on the part of the Canadian Government. Indeed, it is hard to understand how such an idea could get abroad. The Canadian Government applied for powers to England, the Imperial Government issued such powers, and Canada acted on them.

Several delicate questions present themselves. Delicate for the British Empire—Will all "British nationals" respond to the idea that Canada should be given powers to bind them? Surely, it may be argued, this is only another form of the old conditions when an English treaty bound the whole Empire. Delicate for Canadian politics—Why are the Prime Minister and Mr. Lapointe so eager to hurry into untried ways, when their party in opposition, in 1919, treated with something like contempt Canada's signature of the peace treaties and its position in the League of Nations? Delicate for the United States—Must not the President have some form of security from the British Government, which alone has, as things now stand, an international status in foreign affairs for the British Empire?

These delicate questions, however, must not blind one to a situation which may be an early portent of real advance. We see today within the unity of the British Empire a group of nations each with a very real sovereignty. It is not absolute; but it fits the facts. The British Empire is itself a living proof that the tragic doctrine of the absolute Austinian state is slowly but surely dying. The great British dominions possess today, as it were, abnormal personalities in international law. Is the signature of the halibut treaty a distinct recognition by the United States of this abnormal Canadian personality? This personality was recognized in the League of Nations, itself a new international person.

Perhaps the episode is the beginning of a higher conception of interstate life than that which has drenched the world in blood for centuries. At any rate, it is full of momentous aspirations when the United States of America is perfectly willing to deal directly with a country—no matter what the ultimate source of its negotiating powers—which is an integral part of an Empire and enjoying in current theory no international status. Perhaps the halibut treaty may be the first lesson in a new primer for statesmen from which the world may learn some nobler lessons of high endeavor than those represented by the tragic by-products of present-day sovereignties.

Social and Industrial Benefits

SOCIAL reform of any kind is costly, writes Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office, in System. Every advance in industrial standards has proved costly at the time. But the permanent gain to society, and to industry itself in the long run, has justified temporarily higher costs. Industrial measures cannot be considered wholly in the light of immediate industrial interests. The welfare of the whole is always of greater importance than the welfare of a part. And industry is but a part of the social fabric. But it is also true that in the long run, whatever benefits society, benefits industry also.